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Fourth Annual Pre-Convention Number



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“I began to wake up”

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ment has been gradual until at present I am secretary of the company, a member of the Board of Directors, and have charge of the advertising and selling activities. . . .”

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The letter is too long to quote in full; but you will note that the Institute representative who accepted this man's enrolment was not satisfied to let the matter rest there. He counseled with him and advised him step by step just how to make his training count. *This* is what Alexander Hamilton Institute *service* means; it is one of the reasons why thousands of successful executives (24,000 of them senior executives) are so enthusiastic in their praise of the Institute's value in their careers.

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THE American Legion bases its claim for recognition as a national asset not upon the service its members have given to their country, but upon the service it is now giving and intends to give to the community, state and nation throughout the existence of our generation.

The eleven thousand odd posts have proved in every home town in the United States that upon that basis we will mold its future. The Legion year now growing to a close contains its full share of post achievements. Membership has attained not only solid strength but a solidity of co-operative and universal effort which augurs well for the future years. When the Legion was first formed men joined in the first rush of enthusiasm, some to help its tremendous possibilities for good to materialize, some out of curiosity, some because others joined, but now in the fourth year the Legion is made up of those men and women who intend to see it through—determined that it shall go on and serve the nation—a membership which will work to guide the Legion through the coming years that it may become, excepting only the church, the greatest single force for good that America has ever known.

Fighting the battles of the disabled veteran, finding work for the unemployed, seeking to correct the economic handicap of those who gladly sacrificed, endeavoring to make each post a real asset to its community—all America has watched the Legion and found its work good. The nation has stood behind us just as it stood behind us when we were with the colors, and the nation stands behind us now.

Greater opportunities lie before the Legion for the future than have ever existed for any other organization in the history of our country. With the acceptance of the Legion by all America as the voice and strength of the American veteran of the Great War must come upon our part the acceptance of a great responsibility—that of speaking for a whole generation soon to be called to take over the affairs of the nation. It must be our aim not only to keep alive that wonderful spirit of service which we all had in '17 and '18 but to put it into our individual obligations as American citizens. Then no man need fear for the future of our country.

The post represents to its community the whole American Legion. As eleven thousand home towns look upon their posts, so is the national conception of the organization formed. The great responsibility rests upon the individual post. The post is after all the Legion—county, district, departmental, and National Headquarters are simply co-ordinating agencies to carry out the posts' commands.

The days of organization are over. The Legion starts off upon a new year with every prospect for greater and higher service than ever before.

Its precedents are established—its ability to serve and to serve well and unselfishly has been demonstrated. Our possibilities for service are almost beyond our own realization. Our strength is almost untouched. The Legion is hardly started upon its career for national service. But it is tying itself together and working together as never before. It is just embarking upon a future based upon the principle of all for one, one for all, and all for the best of the country.

HANFORD MACNIDER

Who Got the Money?

VI. WHERE THE FRAUD CASES STAND

By Marquis James

How far has the Government actually got in the prosecution of war profiteers? What are the forces that have stimulated it to action, and what are the forces which are trying to forestall action? Will justice be done, or will public interest in war graft die out and the culprits escape with the boodle down the alley of forgetfulness? These are the questions which Mr. James answers in the present article

WE have reviewed for five weeks at some length, though most incompletely, some of the charges of graft, conspiracy, profiteering and blundering bound up in war and post-war financial transactions of the United States. We have presented a small part of the evidence which forms the basis of these serious accusations which involve a loss to the Government of hundreds of millions, possibly billions, of dollars which taxpayers are now being pressed to replace.

If much of what has gone before is new and surprising to the public it is only because of the sedulous pains that have been exercised to keep it from the public. Nothing has been said here that is not a familiar story to the Department of Justice, which is charged with the enforcement of the law and the detection and punishment of those who have violated the law in connection with our war purchases and sales.

The evidence has been accumulating for more than four years. The story of the billion-dollar aircraft production scandal began to be known officially as far back as August, 1918, when the Thomas committee of the Senate condemned features of certain manufacturers' contracts as "vicious and designed to make large profits by taking advantage of the necessities of the Government." The results of the investigation conducted by Charles E. Hughes corroborated this report. The following November Mr. Hughes recommended the court-martial of one high Army officer and named others as liable for prosecution under the criminal code—and there are few lawyers in America better qualified to discuss the application of the criminal code than former Justice Hughes of the United States Supreme Court.

The Select Committee on Expenditures in the War Department headed by Representative Graham worked for eighteen months, rendering the last of its report in March, 1921. The Graham testimony brings out evidence of almost every variety of corruption, negligence and fraud. It bristles with specific accusations and specific recommendations for prosecutions by the Department of Justice.

Note, also, the findings of the contract audit section of the War Department, which by virtual random examination of 17,000 out of 150,000 war contracts found \$46,000,000 to be due the Government and considerable evidence of fraud. The convincing nature of additional evidence in Department of Justice files has been disclosed by the official memoranda of two able special agents of that Department, H. L. Scaife, who resigned in disgust when he found the path to aircraft prosecutions "blocked," and W. O. Watts, the extraordinary circumstances of whose dismissal shall presently be chronicled.

What Has Been Done

SO much to survey in the briefest possible manner something of the volume and character of evidence and recommendations which have been piling up for more than four years. In view of all this, of hundreds of millions of dollars lost, of fraud and corruption charged and indicated in most specific detail in hundreds of instances, of most explicit recommendations; in view of these and many other things calculated to speed a reckoning, what actually has been done to enable the Federal courts to pass on the serious accusations that have been made, punishing the guilty and according the innocent the vindication which certainly is their due?

These things have been done:

The \$40,000,000 to \$150,000,000 contracts of the United States Harness Company have been voided by the President for fraud. No indictments.

A former motor transport captain has been convicted of accepting an \$800 bribe from agents of a skid-chain company and sentenced to two years in prison. He is at liberty on bail pending an appeal.

Two sets of indictments have been voted—in the lumber and Old Hickory powder plant sales.

Claim for \$9,000,000 has been asserted against the Lincoln Motor Company, but no suit has been instituted.

Suit has been brought for recovery of 4,700 patents valued at millions of dollars sold by Francis P. Garvan,

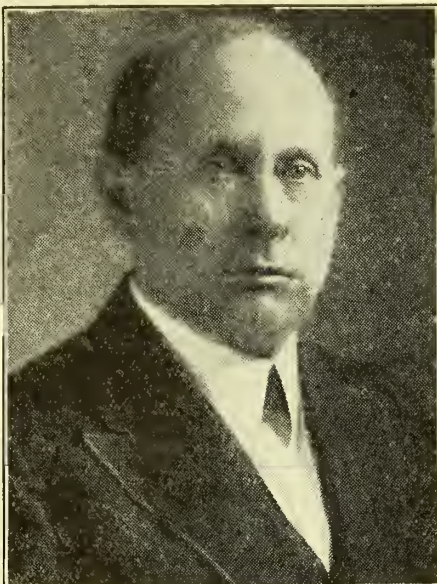
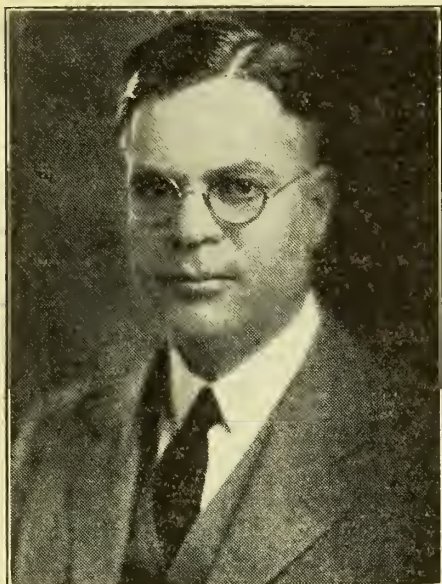
former Alien Property Custodian, for \$250,000 to the Chemical Foundation, of which Mr. Garvan became president.

So much and no more has been accomplished in the interest of the taxpayer, despite the character and volume of the evidence. Most of the foregoing is of recent date. By coincidence or otherwise the trial and conviction of the ex-captain, the announced determination to follow up the Lincoln action, the lumber and powder indictments and the patent suit have followed the sensational outburst in Congress last April when the Department of Justice was arraigned for its delay, one Republican member declaring he would move to impeach the attorney general unless prosecutions were forthcoming.

Why this state of affairs? Why have prosecutions been so tardy, so few, and so inconclusive?

It is because, of the two contending forces in this matter, the forces concerned with the defense of the suspected and accused have outgeneraled and outmaneuvered the forces of attack at every point of the game. Any defense, by its nature, possesses certain powerful, inherent advantages over an attack. A man fighting a defensive battle is fighting to retain something he already holds, and possession means much; it is nine points of the law. In this case those on the defensive are fighting to retain what they have, and these are the things that men hold most dear—money, good name, social position, professional reputation, political power, liberty, life itself.

These are at stake. Be assured every resource has been exercised, is being exercised and will continue to be exercised to safeguard them. The defense has had throughout the sharpest weapons—money, influence, political power. It has been able to engage the shrewdest lawyers, for whom the Government prosecutors have been no match. It has spent money prodigally, while the Government, so prodigal in other matters, has shown a rare disposition toward economy. It has invoked every manner of influence and political pressure, to which the best in public life are apt to be susceptible. Those retained by the defense have frequently



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House and Senate leaders in war graft exposure: Representative Royal C. Johnson of South Dakota, Senator T. H. Caraway of Arkansas, Representative Roy O. Woodruff of Michigan

been powers in the high councils of political parties which have elevated men concerned with the prosecution to their positions in public life. In some instances the suspected and accused have been political figures themselves or liberal donors to campaign funds.

Such factors go a long way. They are the gears of what the elder Roosevelt called the invisible government. As the defense has thus gathered strength and force the attacking side has been proportionately weakened.

The injection of partisan politics into the issue has aided the defense in two ways. It has forestalled action. It has tintured much of such action as has been able to manifest itself with an aspect of insincerity; it has muddied the water and obscured the real objective. The first disclosures and the first demands for the prosecution of offenders came during a Democratic administration. The powers in control of the party machinery were aghast. A war scandal under a Democratic administration—with a campaign coming on! This would never do. The word went out to deny everything. There was no scandal. It was a Republican trick. The Democratic politicians—with notable exceptions—obeyed. The party, and all hope of victory at the coming election—demanded it. They would do nothing, say nothing, admit nothing which in any way might reflect on the Democratic administration's conduct of the war and give the Republicans a campaign issue.

The report of the Graham committee was not a unanimous report. The minority—the Republicans now controlled Congress—submitted a separate report which, though it admitted frauds, sought to gloss everything over, as these lines in its general summary indicate:

The record is singularly free from speculation and graft. . . . That there have been errors of judgment has at no time been denied by the minority; but we believe it may be truthfully asserted, after long months of investigation by the committee, that the record of the War Department in

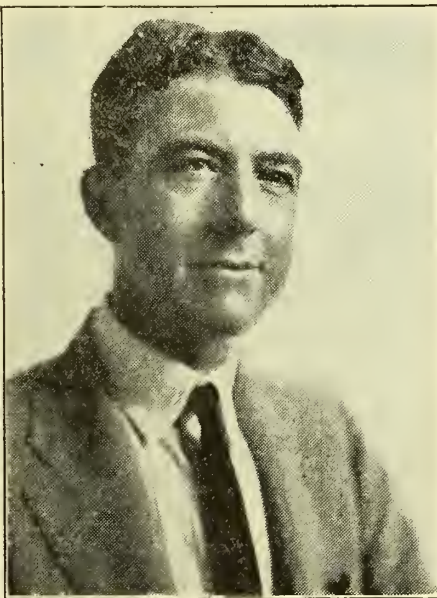
its conduct of the war presents on the whole the cleanest, finest chapter which has been written in our nation's history.

Thus the war graft issue became a campaign issue, the type of campaign issue which partakes of the glorious doctrine of divine right which proclaims: "Our Party can do no wrong, the Other Party can do no good." The words Democratic and Republican are interchangeable in both clauses, according to the political faith of the speaker. The election passed off and men's tempers and judgments lapsed back toward normalcy. The Republicans were now in power, and hence on the defensive. Still the Democrats—with notable exceptions—were chary of this war graft business. It touched too close home for a time. But that time is passing. Students of the *Congressional Record* will find now and again the trace of statesmanlike voices

raised from the minority sides of both legislative chambers inquiring searchingly as to the steps being taken by the Republican administration to protect the people's rights in this vital matter. The Democrats delight to center their fire on this point: Why haven't the Republicans, now in office a year and a half, been more agile in prosecuting and jailing some of those criminals whom before election they proclaimed to be running loose in such numbers?

And thus the case has continued the plaything of politics, a topic for the type of political buncombe that is more apt to encourage skepticism than belief. Observe now the Republicans who have come into power. Where was the crusader-like zeal for the punishment of war grafters which so fired the Grand Old Party of campaign days? It seemed to have strangely departed—with notable exceptions—from Republican breasts. Why? Well, suppose we look at it this way. If all this rotteness was going on or had gone on, it wasn't merely a case of blaming the Democrats now, for the Democrats were out of office, powerless to prevent or to prosecute. Somebody else's cat was being singed. The Republicans were in office, and are in office. The machinery of the War Department wherein these evils were said to exist was in Republican hands. The machinery of the Department of Justice, charged with prosecutions, was in Republican hands. Yet why no further disclosures? Why so few prosecutions, and these after a sensational internal outburst within the party?

There are reasons; sufficient reasons if not good ones. During the transition of national administrations, the forces enlisted to defend the suspected and accused were not idle. They observed with comfort what was going on and arranged to make the most of it. They altered their alignment to meet the new situation. They did not alter their tactics. There was no need. The old tactics were the best possible. Money continued to be spent prodigally when need was, while the new administration, emphasizing the campaign



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Former Major W. O. Watts, Q.M.C., who "wouldn't keep still"

watchword of economy, began by pinching pennies. Political influence and political pressure were invoked, lawyers retained who were high in the councils of the party newly in power and who had been influential in elevating friends to public office. Big campaign fund contributors took their places in the scheme of things. Men advanced to official positions whose private interests during the war bore certain relations to those interests now under scrutiny. The thing has moved on in ever-narrowing circles until at length we reach that exclusive area where politics of the partisan variety disappears, where the imperceptible link of self-preservation and common expediency joins all parties—and there sits the throne of the invisible government.

Why Not Let It Drop?

AS the defense thus improved its situation the attack found its powers divided and dispersed. There was no unanimity of opinion, no singleness of purpose. A sort of common understanding, originating no one seems to know where, began to float around and sift through the official strata of Washington to the effect that, after all, wouldn't it be best to let the matter drop. Wars have always been attended by such scandals—does any good come of airing them? This common understanding began to crystallize into a conviction, uttered in whispers at first, and then in more audible tones.

This was the situation in Washington six months ago. The Department of Justice organization dealing with war fraud charges had dwindled to a corporal's guard of nine or ten people. The attacking force, the force which was to expose and prosecute the great array of crimes and conspiracies against the Government, some of the evidence in which we have set before you, had tapered down to this. Against this corporal's guard was pitted the full force of the invisible government.

A. Mitchell Palmer was the last attorney general of the Wilson administration. Mr. Palmer is far better known as a politician than as a lawyer, and the same is true of his successor, Harry M. Daugherty. Mr. Palmer was not politician enough, though, to swing the Democratic nomination for president in 1920, though for six months before the national convention in San Francisco he devoted considerable of his time to the effort, possibly to the exclusion of his regular duties as attorney general. Mr. Palmer did little to prosecute conspiracies against the Government growing out of war contracts. He instituted no proceedings under the Thomas, Hughes or Graham reports, though it is true that part of the latter was completed only just before Mr. Palmer retired. In his annual report for 1920 he emphasized the difficulties in the way of such prosecutions and noted that \$3,500,000 or \$4,000,000 would be required to handle the cantonment construction cases alone. Early in 1921 he asked for an appropriation in this amount, which a Republican Congress refused.

In March, 1921, Mr. Daugherty came in. The designation of Mr. Daugherty as Attorney General was a purely political appointment. Mr. Daugherty was the original Harding man. He

had handled the President's campaign up to and during the convention which nominated him at Chicago. Mr. Harding stands by those who have stood by him. In the face of much persuasion and opposition from advisors within his own party the President-elect made it known that Harry Daugherty would be attorney general. Mark Sullivan, one of the country's ablest political correspondents, whose articles certainly are without a trace of partisan bias, wrote at the time that if Mr. Harding were seeking an outstanding lawyer for attorney general probably two hundred names could be suggested ahead of Mr. Daugherty's.

But Mr. Daugherty got the appointment, and there followed the reorganization of the Department of Justice along lines traditional with a change of parties in power. Work came to a standstill for weeks while the important detail of turning out Democrats and turning in Republicans was attended to. A bureau designated the War Frauds Section came into being by stages. It was under the supervision of Guy D. Goff, assistant to the Attorney General. Mr. Goff, who had much else to do, delegated all but important matters in this connection to an assistant, Abraham F. Myers. The personnel of the section varied but slightly up to the eve of the Congressional outburst in April last. According to a roster of Mr. Myers's dated March 28, 1922, the section consisted of eleven persons—six lawyers, four special agents or investigators, and one clerk. The pay-roll, including Mr. Goff and Mr. Myers, did not exceed \$55,000 annually. Other expenses were trifling. Traveling allowances were almost unknown. The section existed on a shoestring, but poverty was not its greatest handicap.

Two of the four men listed as special agents on Mr. Myers's personnel roster of March 28th had at that time become convinced that the work of the War Frauds Section was a travesty on the name, that it represented not only a ridiculously feeble but also an insincere gesture at the prosecution of war

cases, and that when, despite obstacles, damaging evidence against powerful interests was disclosed, too often it was discounted or thrust aside entirely by those higher in authority. These men were on the inside. They were not dependent on lobby and lunch-table gossip for the information on which they based their conclusions. Of this gossip we have previously spoken. It was to the general effect that everything was fixed up, that there would be no serious prosecution of war offenders. Considering its nature and method of circulation one may be excused for hesitating to accept it. But what now lends color to those stories is the fact that when these two special agents heard them *they* believed them. The two men in question are not strangers. They are H. L. Scaife, former captain, Air Service, and W. O. Watts, former major, Quartermaster Corps.

Mr. Scaife's Findings

MR. SCAIFE is a lawyer of integrity and standing. He worked for six months on aircraft cases. When unable to bring about prosecutions, and after exhausting what seemed to him every resource, he resigned on April 6th last "as a protest against these conditions," he wrote. On December 6, 1921, Mr. Scaife, trying to stimulate action on his findings, had written in a confidential official report:

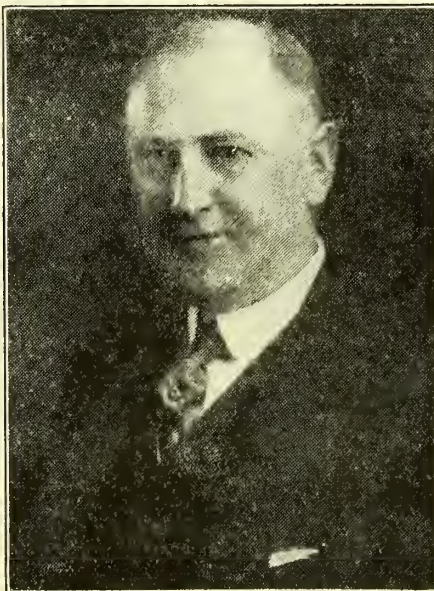
I recommend that the high officials of the Government be informed that these aircraft cases are heavily loaded with potential scandals which may be made public at any time and that the importunities of these men [who opposed prosecutions], if listened to, may result in serious embarrassment to the Administration. . . . A large number of these cases are coming up and a firm stand now will avoid difficulties for the Administration which otherwise will be sure to follow.

The "firm stand" which Investigator Scaife hoped for was not taken, and on February 15, 1922, he submitted a more comprehensive report setting forth in detail his findings in several cases. On February 24th he requested that his reports be placed before the attorney general for transmission to the President. When these moves proved unproductive of action Mr. Scaife determined on a "last effort." On March 18th he made a report to Mr. Goff, setting forth in some detail the result of his investigation. The report may be found in the *Congressional Record*.

"Although the handicaps prevent the work being dignified by the name of a government investigation," Scaife wrote, "some tangible results can be reported. The following is a list of overpayments made by the Government to several contractors whose cases are prepared and are now ready for the necessary action to protect the Government's interests:

"Wright Martin Aircraft Corporation	\$5,267,476
"American Electro Products Company	2,057,261
"Dayton Wright Company	2,554,383
"Lincoln Motor Company (incomplete)	5,794,135

"Total. \$15,673,256"
(Continued on page 34)



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Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty
Things will hum if he says the word



Relics of the A. E. F.

THE man with A. E. F. memories who goes back to France these days finds himself looking half-wistfully for some remnants of the Army That Was—some traces of the great expedition that crossed the seas, altered the history of the old world and, within two years, went roaring home again. Those traces are scattered and fading and few. It would be easy to disembark at Le Havre, advance rapidly on Paris, spend a month floating about the pleasant byways of France and then move on to London or to the Black Forest without encountering one reminder that American doughboys ever clattered along white French roads, one evidence of the fact that there ever was such an institution and adventure as the A. E. F. But the traces are there if you know where to look for them.

There are, of course, the dead, gathered up now at five forlorn cemeteries that hold a little less than half of those Americans who gave their lives in the war. Their chance to lie in peace has not yet come, for in the past four years they have been dug up and buried

Who Stayed Behind, and Who's Gone Back? Here Are Four Typical Cases Out of Thousands

By Alexander Woolcott

again, dug up and buried again, moved here, moved there endlessly. It is the army way.

We all of us remember the colonel—his name was Legion—who used to order barracks set up on the south side of the road before sundown (one gathered that the Germans would reach Paris if they weren't up by sundown) and who, after a thousand men had sweated and toiled till the job was done, would rush an orderly over with the glad news that, after all, he thought it best for the barracks to be on the north side. Well, your old friend Colonel Legion seems

to have found a berth somewhere in the hierarchy of the War Department, for orders and counter-orders have kept our dead constantly on the march, so that June of this year saw the cemeteries at Seringes-et-Nesles and at Thiaucourt brown, bleak, grassless and flanked with huge, melancholy shacks—they looked like pest-houses—morgues where the dead on the march were still waiting orders for their final encampment. Perhaps all this decision and indecision is over now, the shuffling done. If so, peace can finally be declared to the dead, and another spring will bring healing green to the graves where they lie.

Then there are the living. Up in Coblenz, not only living but living on the fat of the land, with nothing in particular to do, is the tiny remnant of a once magnificent army—one hundred officers and eleven hundred men, left behind as a sort of gesture in the direction of Berlin and as a reminder to the Allies that America is still pardonably interested in the settlement of the war.

But a larger contingent, more numerous

(Continued on page 42)

ACCOMPLISHMENT

A Review of the Legion's 1922 Service Record

WHAT is the record of the last twelve Legion months as we see them in review, looking backward to Kansas City and retracing our path, month by month, up to the present?

What should our feelings be as we take stock of ourselves, as we recall what we set out to do and what we have done? Is there an exaltation of victory, the solid satisfaction of duty well done or wholesome restfulness that comes when we have worked hard against obstacles and overcome them? Are all these our feelings?

In answering these questions, one immediately comes into realization that what the Legion is, what it has done and what it is doing are algebraic factors in the gigantic equation of our times. Bound up in our own daily activities are the happenings of remote Asia and Europe and the developments in our own broad land, our States, our home towns.

Catastrophic declines of once powerful nations across the Atlantic have brought fever to a convalescent world, and the effects are evident in our smallest communities as well as in Warsaw and Constantinople. The disruption of international commerce, to cite a single example, made millions of ex-service men in America jobless for months.

What we did in the Legion this year we did, perhaps, with little realization of the relation of our efforts to what was happening abroad and around us at home. But we can see now that what we have done has helped. We became aware during the last year that from one half million to one million American service men were out of work. We concentrated all our organized strength in every city and town to get jobs for them. And we got those jobs. Our efforts marked the beginning of an industrial revival which has proceeded steadily ever since.

It was The American Legion's concentrated drive against unemployment which got the country back on the high-road of industrial activity. Started at a time of national uncertainty, it turned the balance of public opinion. Courage and initiative routed fear and retrenchment. Industry remobilized its idle armies. The depression which had been cast upon us by the shadow of bankrupt, struggling Europe was lifted when the light of an energetic optimism was diffused through the United States by the eleven thousand posts and nearly a million members of the Legion.

Unemployment was not the only reflected effect of European conditions upon the United States. Conditions abroad touched our national life in countless ways. Today, with a more cheerful outlook, we must admit that for the greater part of the last twelve months this country of ours and our citizens, five million service men included, suffered a depression of morale due to the many disconcerting happenings and uncertainty as to the future. This fact makes noteworthy The Ameri-

can Legion's achievement in preserving its full strength of membership. Despite the fact that almost a million service men were out of work for longer or shorter periods, despite the fact that many service men were in temporary or part-time employment, the Legion has kept its ranks full.

Let us remember, then, in considering all that the Legion has done, that this has been an extraordinary year. Half a century from now history may record that 1922 was a year of industrial and political turmoil and incipient disintegration. It may record that in 1922 restlessness rose to high tides. Appeals to passion and prejudice were general. Men enrolled in queer movements to combat their fellow men upon the battleground of imaginary differences. Distrust and suspicion were rampant and omnipresent in the newspapers, in the magazines, in the deliberations of Congress—everywhere, in fact. In 1922 America became aware of the phenomena of group development. We realized that our national unity was threatened by the consecration of selfish interests set up by scores of well-organized associations seeking to profit at the expense of the country as a whole.

Against this splitting-up process The American Legion has been a most effective factor. In the communities where eleven thousand posts of The American Legion are every-day forces for the public good, the Legion has stood solidly for the old-fashioned conception of Americanism, an Americanism in which every citizen owes a duty to his country which transcends his obligations to his business or vocational associates or even himself, in which caste and class do not exist, in which laws are designed to provide equitable justice for all rather than privilege for a few. In a year of unprecedented prejudice The American Legion has fought steadily to save and preserve our old standards of American tolerance. That it has striven successfully must be reckoned among the Legion's greatest accomplishments of the year. In 1922 the building up of Legion posts into organizations that are everyday forces for public betterment in their communities has proceeded far.

The Unemployed

IN these articles on the year's activities of the Legion, our accomplishments could be set forth endlessly. Space will not permit narration in detail of the work done by every division of the national organization, every national committee. Instead, there will be presented outlines of the most important activities and outstanding achievements. We have referred above to the Legion's fight against unemployment. This clearly was our greatest victory in 1922. We can take a justifiable pride in the way it was won.

It was but a few months ago that the army of unemployed American veterans equalled the total number of American volunteer troops of the Regular Army and National Guard employed in the World War. Recalling the public avowal made September 30, 1921, when National Commander Emery wired President Harding that the Legion had definitely committed itself "to the task of caring for nine hundred thousand jobless service men," plans were laid for a new and greater employment effort with the slogan, "Drive until every veteran has a job!" This campaign surpassed all anticipation.

The direction of the campaign was turned over to the National Americanism Commission. Every facility of National Headquarters was utilized to promote its success. National Commander MacNider designated March 20th as American Legion Employment Day. The plan for this day, outlined in a bulletin from National Headquarters to all posts, was as follows:

Posts in every municipality or county are asked to hold on March 20th meetings to which will be invited employers, representatives of welfare organizations and city officials. Each meeting is to be in charge of a local employment committee made up of Legionnaires and interested citizens. This committee will survey the local situation before the meeting and listen to discussions of the remedies for unemployment in its locality at the meeting itself. It is to remain in existence as long after the meeting as is necessary to insure that its plans are carried out. It will keep the public acquainted with the exact situation.

The importance of listing every unemployed and needy ex-service man and the searching out of every veteran's family in distress is emphasized. Posts are urged to request local pastors to devote some part of their sermons on the day preceding the meetings to present the situation of the unemployed veteran. Post publicity officers are instructed to see that adequate advance notices of the meetings are supplied the local press, and post commanders are urged to call upon mayors to issue proclamations appointing March 20th as American Legion Employment Day. Department headquarters have previously been requested to wait upon governors throughout the country with a view to obtaining similar state proclamations.

Adequate suggestions were made to posts in conducting the campaign. The ground work was laid. The drive was on. The results tell the story.

The first three days of the campaign brought jobs to three hundred thousand veterans. In three weeks five hundred thousand had found employment, which promised to be permanent for nearly three hundred and fifty thousand. By June 30th National Headquarters had ceased to record the merely temporary or spasmodic employment, and had received reports indicating that at least five hundred thousand veterans had steady employment. One reason was that



Ohio Legionnaires—men and women—parade at Dayton

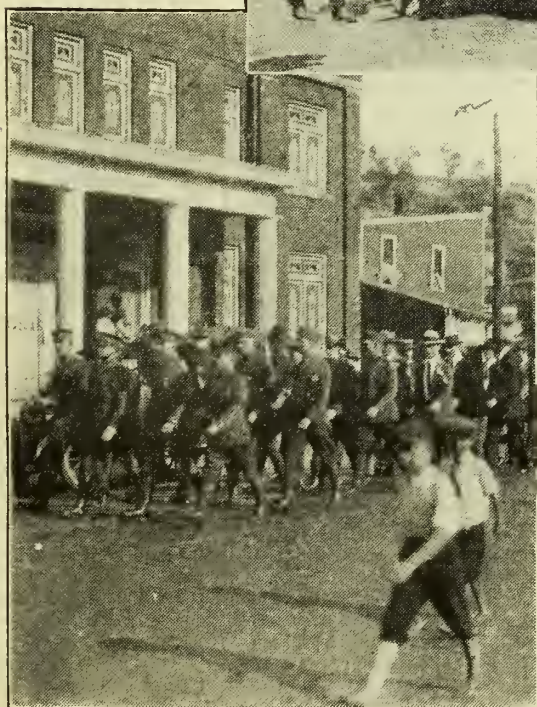
Forty-Eight States Learn Something New About the Legion

Department conventions of The American Legion are a lot like national conventions. If you don't believe it, look at these pictures and then go to New Orleans



Color bearers in the Arkansas department parade at Hot Springs

The Forty Hommes were present everywhere. This bunch from Salisbury took their box car to the North Carolina convention at Greensboro



Small boys have walked with every parade since Noah and his troupe left the ark. These samples marched with West Virginia Legionnaires at Bluefields

A few of the people who went to the station to see Hanford MacNider off after the Iowa convention at Waterloo



by March 20th, American Legion Employment Day, the governors of Arkansas, Illinois, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin, Missouri, Colorado, New York and Iowa had issued proclamations calling on their people to aid the Legion in caring for all unemployed veterans. Many governors issued statements in lieu of proclamations.

The United States Chamber of Commerce had been won over to the Legion's cause and had pledged the full co-operation of its members. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, had endorsed the campaign and the National Clean-Up and Paint-Up Campaign Bureau was directing its efforts toward helping the jobless veteran. Other national organizations co-operated.

Immediately after the opening of the campaign the Ford Motor Company announced that it would increase its force twenty percent and give these extra jobs to World War veterans. This gave employment to about five thousand men. State-wide speaking campaigns were organized in Texas and New Mexico. The Louisiana department reported a one hundred percent drive, followed by similar reports from many communities and posts. Governor Hart of Washington challenged every other State for the greatest accomplishments in the drive for jobless veterans. The Trans-Continental Passenger Association transmitted National Commander MacNider's statement on the employment campaign to all its carriers with a strong endorsement. Shortly afterward the Canadian Passenger Association took similar action.

As had been anticipated, the floater proved the most difficult problem in the campaign. The policy throughout was, "Let every community care for its own." A statement by the National Commander, the gist of which was "Buddy, go home," was caught up by the press and given front-page position, with the result that those service men who really desired work learned to look for it where they would receive the greatest consideration instead of overcrowding industrial centers which were striving to increase production or the harvest fields where employment opportunities had been exaggerated.

In Detroit, where alien workers thronged the large industries, the slogan, "A job for every American," was adopted in a vigorous and resultful campaign. In addition to placing thousands of veterans this step brought



Most notable among the Legion's achievements for the disabled this year has been its fight for adequate hospital accommodations. Thanks to Legion activity, the whole country is thoroughly aroused to the situation, and results are certain

lished employment agencies and regular workers who keep continually in touch with the industrial situation.

The Disabled

AFTER the Kansas City convention The American Legion was inevitably committed to mark time while the newly-formed Veterans Bureau effected the changes in organization marked out for it under the law which gave it birth. The Legion, as the godfather of the Bureau, as the champion of the decentralization of the work of giving justice to the disabled men, stood by and tendered its best wishes as the Veterans Bureau took form, as the records were being distributed from the central office in Washington to the fourteen district offices.

The events which have come to pass since the Veterans Bureau became a going concern testify to the carefulness with which the Legion's plans for its creation were drawn and

about a rush for first citizenship papers. By April 1st trade reports had reflected improving economic conditions throughout the country. Industrial centers were enlivened, and resumed activity in agricultural districts had improved the situation greatly. A few sections, including New York and the New England textile centers, continued to suffer.

Considering the obligation to unemployed veterans a lasting one and aware of the fact that the need for employment service would not soon pass, a determined effort was made to create permanent employment agencies within the Legion. As a result, more than half the departments now maintain estab-

lished employment agencies and regular workers who keep continually in touch with the industrial situation.

prove that the system is fundamentally sound. The Legion at this time may very well consider that it has obtained from the Government most of the things in behalf of the disabled for which it has fought. There are still things to be done, but they are now almost wholly matters of administration. The machine is running. From now on, the question is mainly that of keeping the machine in repair and watching the men who are running it. In this task there is only one guide—the interests of the disabled man.

Last spring, when Congress passed the second Langley Law, appropriating \$17,000,000 for hospital construction and the establishment of an out-patient dispensary system, the Legion considered that victory was in sight after its three-year fight for the abandonment of the contract-hospital system. The year before the Legion had induced Congress to appropriate \$18,600,000 for hospital construction, and it was estimated that the new buildings authorized under these two appropriation laws would enable the Veterans Bureau to withdraw nine thousand veteran patients from state and private contract institutions.

The National Rehabilitation Committee of the Legion had striven ceaselessly to get its views accepted by Congress, and had established harmonious and effective working relations with the Veterans Bureau. This committee had been greatly dissatisfied with the delays which had arisen in the construction of the buildings authorized under the \$18,600,000 hospital appropriation of the spring of 1921; so, on the committee's recommendation Congress gave Director Forbes of the Veterans Bureau what was assumed to be full power to proceed with the construction of the buildings under the 1922 appropriation. The Legion committee figured that, thus empowered, Director Forbes could locate sites, have plans drawn and award contracts with practically no delay. The committee felt that the hospital buildings should be completed at the very earliest moment possible, because more than four thousand service-men patients suffering from mental and nervous diseases were in state and private hospitals, many receiving no treatment that would make possible their recovery. Such treatment could be expected only when these men were transferred to a modern government institution of the type contemplated under the second Langley Act.

In July the National Rehabilitation



In its effort to obtain jobs for a million unemployed veterans the Legion scored its most notable and far-reaching victory during the past year. Posts and the national organization thereby lent a strong impetus to the return of prosperity

tion Committee learned to its amazement that the building program under the second Langley Bill was unaccountably being held up. While thousands of mentally disabled patients were languishing in unsuitable state and private hospitals, the plans Congress approved had been changed, so that instead of 3,950 new beds for mental patients, as recommended by a committee of medical experts appointed by Director Forbes, only 2,450 new beds were to be provided under the amended plans. Investigation revealed that responsibility for the change in plans lay largely with the Federal Board for Hospitalization, headed by Brig. Gen. Charles E. Sawyer, personal physician to the President. In a series of letters, General Sawyer made it plain that he was not in sympathy with the hospital-building plans approved by Congress and the committee of medical experts, that he regarded the peak of hospitalization as passed, and that he still clung to the fallacious idea that vacant beds in out-of-the-way institutions for general medical and surgical cases constituted an argument against providing additional beds for tuberculous and mentally-diseased patients.

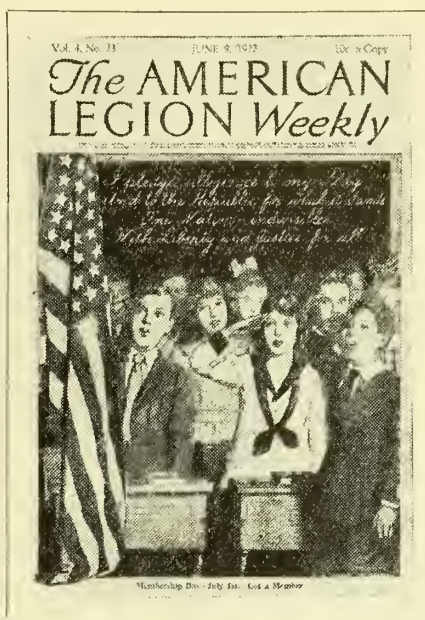
Under these circumstances, the National Rehabilitation Committee decided that the issue must be presented clearly to the country or a large part of the gains achieved by the Legion for the disabled in the passage of the second Langley Bill would be lost. Chairman A. A. Sprague of the National Rehabilitation Committee made public a series of letters in which he challenged General Sawyer's viewpoint and urged him to stand aside and permit the building program to be carried out. The issue was taken up by departments and posts of the Legion in all sections of the country. The controversy revealed unmistakably that the public would tolerate no further delays in needed hospital construction on the grounds either of expediency or economy.

For several months the Legion has been carrying on this fight to save the hospital building program, and present indications are that the victory will be complete. Director Forbes recently has sent a letter to Chairman Sprague which practically concedes that the Legion's demands will be met. Mr. Forbes stated that while it is his belief that the funds available under the second Langley Bill will not be sufficient to provide the entire number of beds recommended by the committee of medical experts he appointed, this number of beds would be provided if it were found later that

the funds were sufficient. At the same time Director Forbes made it plain that he realizes that the Legion is overwhelmingly right in fighting for the additional beds.

The Legion's battle against interference with the hospital-building program has been the outstanding feature of a year of steady work in behalf of the disabled. Another important result of this work was the transfer last spring of 57 Public Health Service hospitals to the jurisdiction of the Veterans Bureau. This step really marked the completion of the Legion's effort to place all administrative agencies under one centralized control.

The relations of the Legion with the Veterans Bureau have been on a satisfactory basis. Chairman Sprague repeatedly declared that the



Co-operation between the Legion, the National Education Association and school authorities everywhere has never been more effective than during the past year. There has been a remarkable growth in the number of Boy Scout troops adopted by Legion posts

the whole, satisfactory. Sprague repeatedly declared that the Legion would co-operate in every way to assist the bureau to function efficiently. Criticism, when necessary, has been advanced frankly and many important changes were made quietly at the Legion's suggestion.

Particularly important in the interests of the disabled were the results accomplished through the work of the district rehabilitation committees. In each of the fourteen districts of the Veterans Bureau a liaison representative of the Legion has had his office in the bureau district headquarters. Each liaison representative was the secretary of the Legion's district rehabilitation committee. These district committees were constantly in the closest touch with conditions in

the disabled was re-emphasized when the Legion last spring dropped all its other efforts for many weeks and conducted a national campaign to acquaint all service men with their rights as veterans and to discover those men who never had obtained adjustment of their claims. This campaign, known as the service census, was initiated by National Commander MacNider, who as commander of the Department of Iowa had led a similar campaign in his own State. Commander MacNider presented the plan for the campaign at the conference of department officials and committee members held in Indianapolis in January. The Commander explained that the effort should be to interview each service man, whether a member of the Legion or not, to learn whether he had any claims needing adjustment and then to see that men having claims obtained speedy justice from the Government.

The effort outlined was a gigantic one, dividing each town and city and rural district into sections which should be canvassed on a house-to-house basis by representatives of the posts in each section.

"You don't need to talk Legion—talk service," Commander MacNider said, explaining the plan.

Along with the service census, it was provided that a vote should be taken on adjusted compensation and the sentiment of Legionnaires should be ascertained on other matters.

The campaign was carried through with overwhelming success. More than four million questionnaires were distributed by National Headquarters among the departments. These questionnaires were filled out by the individual service men interviewed, collected by posts and forwarded to department headquarters and later to National Headquarters. The information collected related to



The Legion's service census discovered thousands of veterans who were not aware of their privileges and followed up their cases individually in a successful effort to get them their due. Hundreds of volunteer Legion census-takers performed this service

their respective districts.

A general conference of department officials, National Executive Committee-men and liaison representatives was held at Indianapolis last January. A list of 25 suggested changes in govern-

employment needs, hospitalization, vocational training and compensation, back pay never received, other claims from service such as those arising out of Liberty Bond subscriptions, and allotments and insurance.

The immediate and most important effect of this campaign was the discovery of thousands of service men who possessed just claims against the Government which they never had presented, either through ignorance of their rights, ignorance of necessary procedure or physical incapacity. Such claims were immediately prepared by post representatives and submitted to the Veterans Bureau.

The questionnaires revealed that opinion was almost unanimous in favor of the Adjusted Compensation Bill, only an average of four percent of all men interviewed expressing themselves as opposed to the measure pending in Congress. The greater number of men expressed their intention of selecting the paid-up insurance option of the bill in the event of its passage.

The importance of the service census is emphasized by its relation to the clean-up campaign conducted during a good part of the year by the Veterans Bureau with the assistance of The American Legion, the Red Cross and other organizations.

The Veterans Bureau announced that, largely through the Legion's efforts, it established contact during the campaign with 179,868 service men having claims. As a result of the campaign 48,598 claims for compensation were filed, appeals were made by 35,038 men to whom compensation awards had been made, 74,173 men were given physical examinations, 5,001 were hospitalized and 2,232 were given out-patient treatment. The number of men who converted their insurance during the campaign was 1,802, and 27,672 men filed claims for vocational training.

These special efforts of the Legion were in addition to the every-day work of aiding the disabled carried on by the National Service Division, a work that has assumed vast proportions. The central office of the Service Division is at National Headquarters and a great proportion of the difficult claims are taken up direct with the Veterans Bureau by the branch office of the Service Division in Washington, D. C. It should be borne in mind that each department and most posts have service officers who assist members to conduct their claims against the Government, so that the claims which reach the National Service Division are ordinarily those involving puzzling problems and often denials of justice. A brief statement of the work the National Service Division has done during the last year has been made in the annual report of the division, which in simple tabulated form shows compensation cases numbering 24,343 have been handled, totalling in value \$908,361.58, while the total number of cases of compensation, insurance, training, Liberty Bonds, retainer pay and the like handled amounts to 48,433, and the total amount of money secured for veterans during the year amounts to the astonishing total of \$1,946,441.30. The Washington office alone handled 5,788 compensation claims and procured for the men it assisted a total of \$1,016,453.

The Service Division as one of its activities has assisted relatives to

locate hundreds of men who had disappeared from their homes. Working in conjunction with the National Rehabilitation Committee, the division during the past year has taken up the problem of aiding tuberculous service men who have flocked from their homes in other sections of the country to Arizona, Colorado and other Southwestern States. A conference on this problem was held in Denver last December and a later survey revealed that there were in the eleventh district of the Veterans Bureau, comprising Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico, 6,938 tuberculous service men. It was estimated on September 1st that there were in or near Denver 3,800 service men suffering from tuberculosis who are receiving no compensation from the Government. The Service Division,



The Legion, nationally and locally, has done much to dignify the ceremony of initiating the alien into American citizenship, and has maintained a sympathetic and helpful interest in the progress of the newcomer

working with the National Rehabilitation Committee, has been devising plans for obtaining a fund for assisting these men. At the same time, every effort is being made to give publicity to the best medical opinion, which holds that the possibility of cure is impaired rather than advanced for those men who leave their own sections of the country to seek the largely-imaginary benefits of a climate in another section.

Americanism

TWICE during the last year The American Legion has sounded the call of national mobilization in behalf of the school children of America.

Last December Legion posts in practically every town and city in the country made the schoolhouses rallying places for democracy during a whole week. In conjunction with the National Education Association, composed of the representative educators of the country, the Legion proceeded sys-

tematically to present to the public all the facts which enter into the problem of making our schools better. During an entire week meetings were held in schoolhouses, where parents watched their children working at their school tasks and heard their children's teachers explain how methods of instruction had changed since the little red schoolhouse had been superseded by the modern city and rural buildings in which standardized courses are taught.

Legion posts formed committees for Education Week and drew up a week's program in almost every community. Arrangements were made for meetings of Chambers of Commerce, Rotary and Kiwanis clubs and similar organizations, in addition to those held in the schools. Pastors of churches delivered sermons on educational themes. The result of all this was a tremendous awakening of interest in the schools on the part of the people of the country. Superintendents of schools, principals and teachers testified enthusiastically to the good accomplished, and the National Americanism Commission of the Legion, which had directed the Legion's part in the week's observance, decided that Education Week should have an annual place on the Legion's calendar. At present plans are being made for an even more notable observance of the week this year, from December 3d to 9th.

During the last four months, the National Americanism Commission has been enlisting the thousands of school children of each State in the Legion's National Essay Contest, which was opened with the announcement of \$2,000 in prizes offered by National Commander MacNider. The prizes consist of scholarships and medals and will be awarded to the children who write the best essays on the subject "How The American Legion Can Best Serve the Nation." More than seventy-five thousand copies of the rules of the contest have been distributed to schools.

In addition to the work of aiding education, the National Americanism Commission has carried on many other important activities during the year. A study has been made of the problem of violent and revolutionary radicalism and steps have been taken to combat it. The Commission also helped obtain passage of the law by Congress extending for another year the three percent immigration restriction.

Agents of the Legion

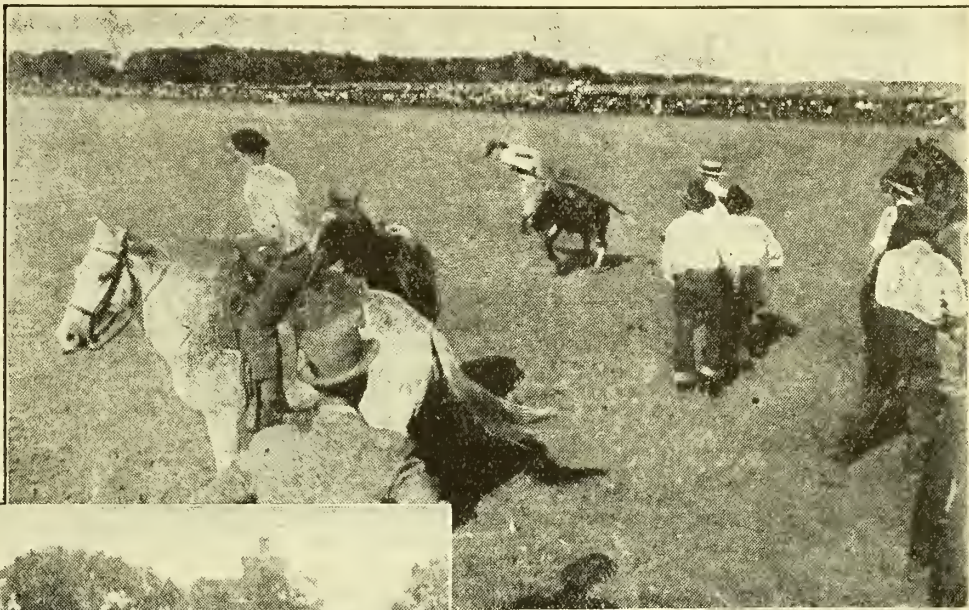
SINCE The American Legion is more than three years old, it may be presumed that its system of government is so well known to its members that detailed explanation of its operation would be superfluous.

The National Headquarters of the Legion at Indianapolis may be compared with the National Government at Washington. It is headed by the National Commander, with the National Convention and the National Executive Committee in the law-making capacities. National Headquarters accomplishes a vast amount of work systematically through the channels of a half-dozen divisions. The National Adjutant corresponds to the Secretary of State in our National Gov-

(Continued on page 26)

Sifting Out Material for the Legion Olympics

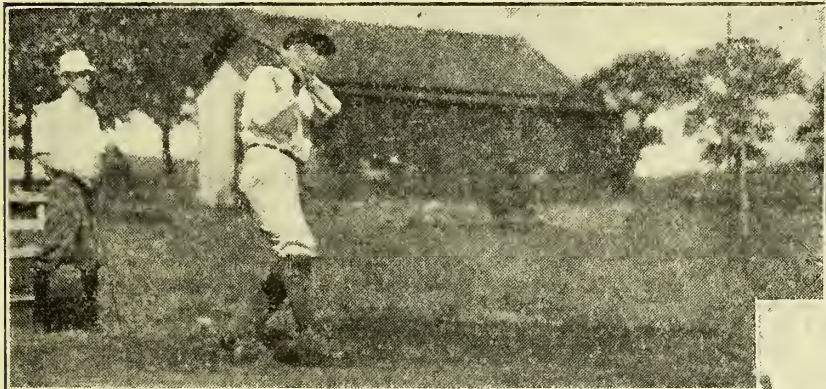
The American Legion National Athletic Championships at New Orleans next week were preceded by town, city and departmental meets in almost every State



An exciting moment in the rodeo held in connection with the Kansas convention at El Dorado



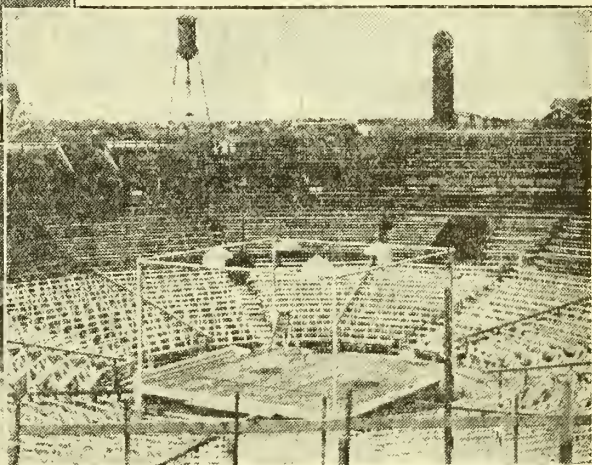
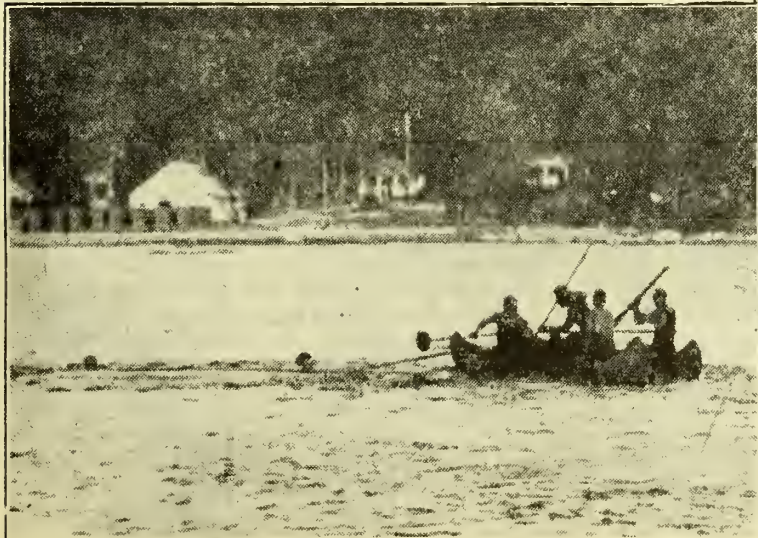
Rounding the turn, 880-yard run, Bergen County (N. J.) Legion meet



Straight down the fairway at the Oklahoma convention



Philadelphia Legionnaires asked the ladies to their big track meet



This is just put in to show that some of the best is yet to come, the boxing arena at New Orleans, where Legion fighters will settle a few championships

Losing was heavily penalized in the canoe-tilting contest at the New Jersey department convention at Lake Hopatcong

EDITORIAL



Justice Must Be Done

THE American Legion Weekly has devoted considerable space in recent issues to setting forth a summary of the facts surrounding the financial transactions of the nation during the war. It has shown that, in addition to an appalling lot of stupidity and muddle-headedness in this country's conduct of the war, there was corruption, conspiracy, profiteering—that highest of all crimes, wartime graft. The Government has been robbed on a stupefying scale, plundered of amounts to be talked of in millions and tens and hundreds of millions, and this at a time when the existence of the nation was threatened, at a time when the lives of an Army sent forth to the battlefield depended on the judgment and the integrity of the men in secure but no less responsible positions behind the lines, at a time when betrayal compounded the crime of dishonesty with the crime of murder.

With exceptions scarcely worthy of note, the transgressors have gone unpunished. The innocent, too, are still unvindicated. The grafter is enjoying undisturbed the fruits of his pilfering—the luxury, the prestige that wealth gives. The man who did his job honestly lives under the cloud that besmirches his dishonest associate. The case of neither has been tried.

Why?

The reasons for inaction are discussed in detail in the concluding article of the series by Mr. James, which appears in this issue. Briefly, there are two principal ones, and they are interwoven: Politics, and popular ignorance of the facts.

Ordinarily politics does not cover up such situations as this. Usually one political party or the other exposes them and forces action. It is our system of government, and it is good. But it failed in this instance. The conditions grew up during the war at a time when they could not have been openly discussed, and when the time did arrive when they could have been discussed the cancer had eaten too deep. The grafters were able to exert a tremendous power to suppress publicity. Politics were played to the nth degree, politics in which partisanship disappears and the dangerous influence which Theodore Roosevelt called the invisible government steps in. Big party interests were involved; campaign contributors to both parties would have been exposed; influential people would have been embarrassed, government officials compromised. Neither party was anxious to inform the public, and in the absence of a public demand there has been no action.

It was not an easy task to gather the facts which have been presented in the series of articles in the Weekly; it took weeks of research and investigation. Nevertheless, no fact has been presented which has not been known or fully available to those whose duty it is to prosecute. Let us emphasize this: Every single fact has been at the disposal of government officials—and practically nothing has been done.

What will be done? Nobody knows. But based on precedent, there will be no action unless there is a continued public demand for action. There will merely be a flurry, as the interests allied in the defense hope and expect, and everything will quiet down.

It must not quiet down. Justice must be done.

Before the Weekly began the present series of articles it was, warned, "The country can't stand the scandal. It would make too many Bolsheviks. It would wreck business." This is merely bunk, an alarming

whisper which has been used time after time to awe the timid. Neither the country nor business is so fragile. The scandal would merely increase popular confidence in representative government.

Young Men and True

"THE convention was an overwhelming pageant of the youth of America getting together. The youth of America getting together! That, after all, is what The American Legion is."

So said this magazine a year ago in commenting on the up to then record gathering at Kansas City. It could, if it cared to repeat itself, doubtless say the same thing after the New Orleans convention. There will come a time when, if the sentiment is carried over year after year, it will have to undergo some alteration, for while it is all very well to say that a man is as old as he feels, he usually feels as old as he is.

But let's not worry about that now. The Legion is still a body of young men. The average Legionnaire still personifies the youth of America. He is still the soldier of a "young American Army"—a phrase which became almost the official French designation of the A. E. F.

And he is still girded about with all the strength that is youth's, amply seasoned with that discretion and judgment which is the traditional portion of older (and possibly grayer and balder) heads. Thanks to that judgment—thanks, too, to his own tried and tested rationality, for he has been through a war, and war sobers men—he sets out to do only the things that ought to be done, and, thanks to his strength, he carries them through.

At New Orleans next week the record of his accomplishments since last November will be given to the world, and there he will outline for himself the program for what he is to accomplish next year. He will set out to do it, and do it he will. He has the stuff.

Pity the Poor Sailors

ONE reason why morale always has been high in the United States Navy lies in the fact that the Navy always has offered some security in old age for its personnel. A sailor knew that promotion could be looked forward to—granting him average ability and attention to duty—with certainty. He also knew that liberal provision for retirement would be likely to make his old age as rosy as it would be after equal service in almost any ordinary civilian occupation.

On July 1, 1922, the pay of Navy men was raised. The increase was intended for the Fleet Reserve as well as for the retired list. The retired list, as it applies to enlisted men, includes only those who put in thirty years of continuous service.

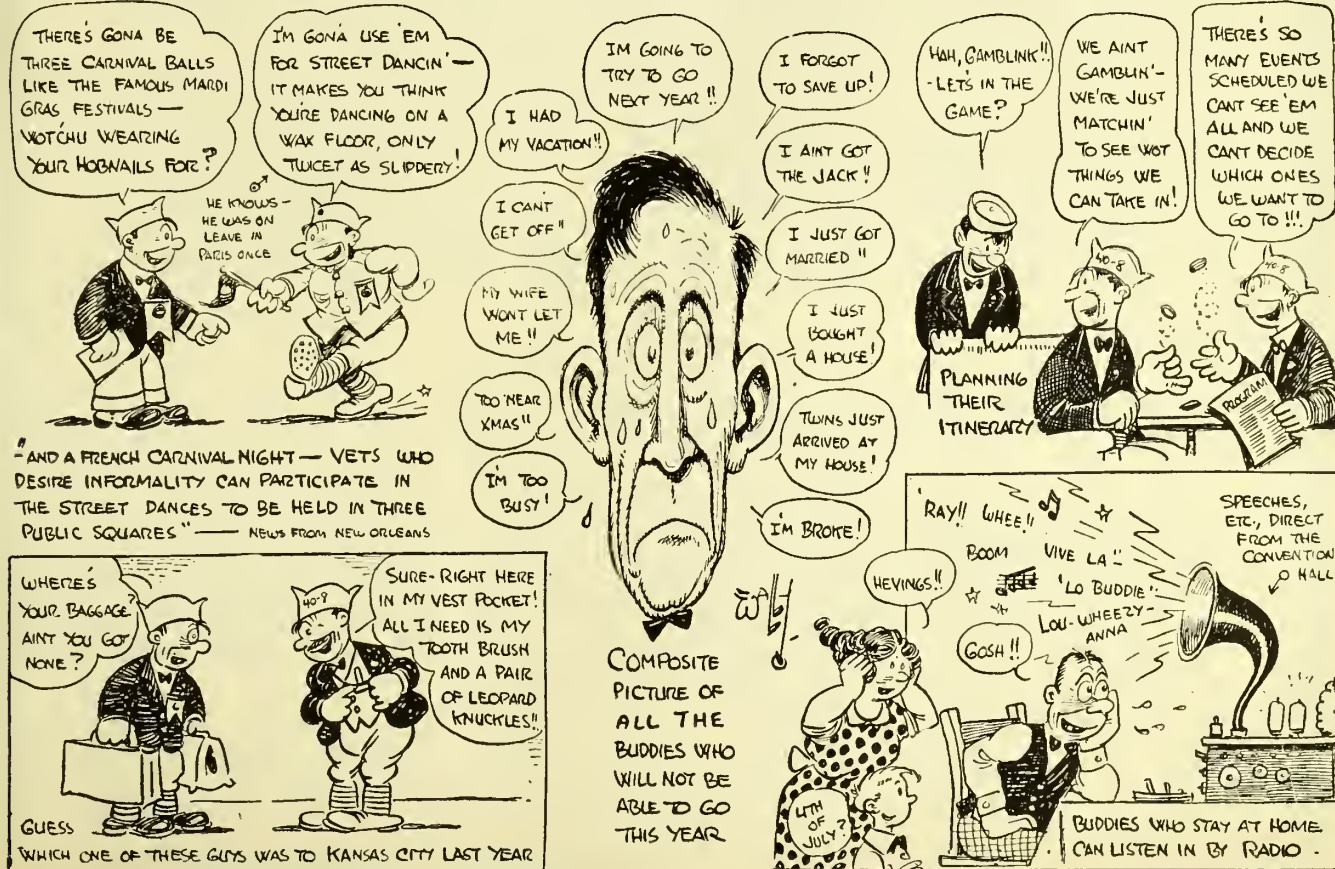
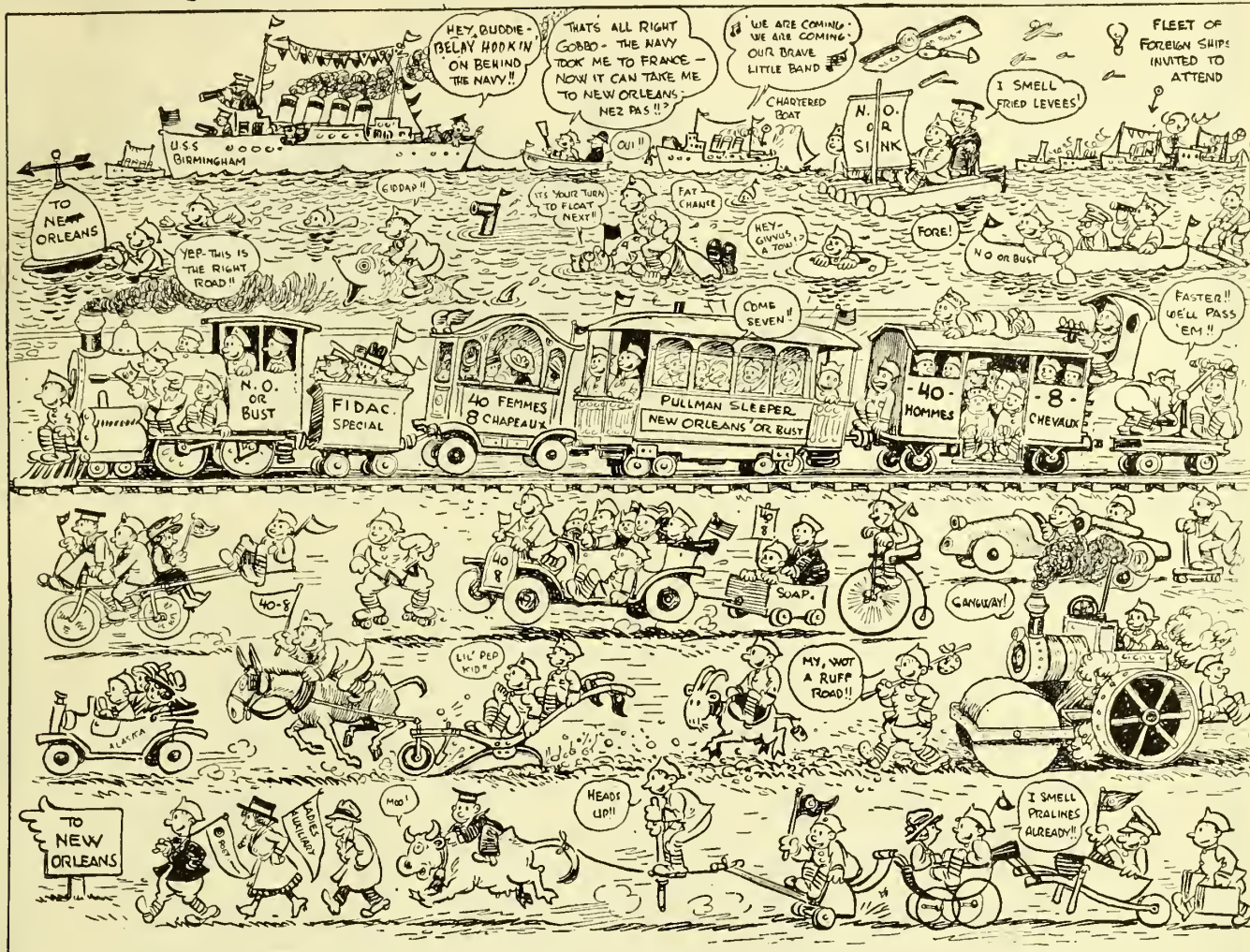
The Fleet Reserve includes those who have served from sixteen to twenty years. Retirement pay, of course, is larger than the retainer pay for men in the Fleet Reserve. The members of the Fleet Reserve in retirement, however, must meet the same conditions of existence as the retired men. If the cost of living goes up, their pay is likely to become inadequate.

The new navy pay rates were based on modern living costs. Imagine, then, the effect on Fleet Reserve men who transferred from active service prior to July 1, 1922, when they discover that the Comptroller General of the Treasury Department has ruled that the new pay bill does not apply to them. The pay rates that the Government had decided are necessary for the rest of the Navy are not necessary for them—that would be the inference from such a ruling.

The Government will save two million dollars a year by this ruling. But the Navy will lose considerably more than that sum in morale, because a sailorman who has been taught to believe that Uncle Sam is just in all things will not be able to understand how Uncle Sam discriminates against him merely because he happened to retire on June 30th instead of July 1st.

Great Expectations

By Wallgren



Keeping Step with the Legion

Something Doing; Something Done

ELSEWHERE in this issue of the Weekly you will find a summary of The American Legion's chief activities between the time of the Third National Convention at Kansas City last year and the Fourth National Convention at New Orleans next week. It is a summary of accomplishment. It tells what The American Legion has done in a national way. Right here and now we hope to tell part of what The American Legion has done in its smallest organized units—the posts.

Ours is the more difficult job. There are eleven thousand and more posts of the Legion. Each of those posts has a mission. Each of those posts is identified with a community—or if not with a community, with a profession, a trade, or even an idea—that is benefited by the post in the same proportion that the country is benefited by the Legion as a whole. If not more.

To tell about each of the eleven thousand posts would be impossible. To tell all that one of them has done during the last year would approach impossibility. Better to get a still handier base of operations.

Wherefore, we beg to introduce Henry Leatherneck Doughgob—the ex-gyrene private, or the gob, or the doughboy. Him we can tell about. Because he is a fictitious character, his character can be drawn almost true to life. Because he actually belongs to no post, he belongs to every post. What did Henry do during the last year? Did he make the Legion any better? Did he make his home town any better?

WE began to see in what measure Henry had succeeded in February of this year. The issue of the Weekly dated February 17th contained among other things a series of letters, grouped under one head, "Your Post and Your Town." There were six of these letters. They ranged from the account of how Vernon D. Hart Post of Stamford, Texas, persuaded citizens to pay their poll taxes, to the story of how Axel Buseth Post of Henning, Minnesota, built a park for its town. The six Henrys who wrote those letters were only the forerunners of a horde of Henrys who have written similar letters.

Henrys everywhere were building parks, and swimming pools, and theatres, and roads. They were helping undermanned police departments, acting as volunteer firemen, building libraries and schools, staging pageants, taking the lead in every local celebration that was worthwhile, patriotic or otherwise. Some Henry in Mangum, Oklahoma, persuaded his post to give up a few thousand dollars it had saved for a clubhouse so that the kids of the town could have a swimming pool and playground. Some Henry in Colome, South Dakota, got his post to put up a flagpole for every school in that district. Henrys in Texas, Mississippi,



Tennessee, Louisiana and Illinois got out in a body and actually prevented whole towns from being washed out of existence by last spring's floods. Henry was on hand in every emergency.

Henry helped other outfits, too. He organized Boy Scout troops and then led them as they should be led. He lent a helping hand whenever it was needed to the Kiwanis Club, or Rotary, or the Caseys, or the Y. And he lent a hand to deserving buddies, too. No ex-service man ever failed to get a hearing from Henry. True, some imposters passed phoney checks on him, and others borrowed money they never intended to repay, but on the whole Henry was pretty careful with his money.

Henry believed that charity begins at home. He construed the belief to mean that his first duty was to his fellow service men. They needed charity, too, early this year, when a near panic was on us and hundreds of veterans faced downright starvation for lack of work. Elsewhere in this issue you'll find a statement that hundreds of thousands of veterans were put to work as a result of Legion Employment Day this year. The statement is true. But it omits one important fact: Henry is the fair-haired boy who put those hundreds of thousands to work.

There's another year yet to come. Perhaps during that we can give a more adequate idea of what Henry did in the way of unselfish co-operation with his community. But just now we have to gloss over a lot of his activities.

AMERICANISM, for instance. Henry is the most potent little Americanizer in the land. This year saw the extension of last year's start toward Americanization work to nearly every town in the country. All on account of Henry. Henry has gone far to make naturalization something besides the mere taking of the oath of allegiance to the United States. He has made it, almost everywhere, a rite. He has, in hundreds of communities, added dignified ceremony to the generally casual programs of naturalization courts. And he has regarded the ceremony only as the celebration that finishes a good job. Because Henry has been the cause of a great increase in naturalization by our aliens.

When Henry first got back from the war, he decided his town could be helped a lot if all the able-bodied men and women there were citizens. The decision was good. However, it had to

be applied, and a lot of the aliens were found ineligible for citizenship because they were so doggoned ignorant. So Henry started to help them educate themselves. He opened night schools, and taught in those self-same night schools. He preached the gospel of Americanism to those who were capable but laggard about naturalization. He held public meetings to stimulate naturalization. He made aliens *want* to become Americans, and then showed them how. And when they did become Americans—all this, you know, could not be done to one man in one year; it applied to groups of men for the one year, and to Henry's program for all years—as we said, when they did become Americans, Henry made the ceremony of naturalization something for them to remember all the days of their lives.

That's Henry. He's proud of America and his citizenship. He knows what it means to be an American. Probably that's why he has such respect for the flag. When the year began, Henry discovered that the people of his town were not in the custom of honoring the flag in those little ways Henry had learned in the service. When the flag passed in parade, only about every other civilian took off his hat. When "The Star Spangled Banner" was played, half the people got on their feet, and hardly any of them turned to face the music.

There was a chance for Henry, if he had been quick-tempered, to crown a few people with a brick. But he did no such thing. He took the subject up with his post, and pretty soon his post was talking honor to the flag and the national song all over town. Some Henrys even had their posts buy newspaper advertising space to teach the public.

Henry decided that the coming generation ought to know all these things. Henry himself had been brought up with reckless disregard for patriotic knowledge. He decided not to let any more children be brought up that way. So he quietly invaded the schools. He got the town board to compel classes in flag etiquette and such things. He volunteered his own personal services as instructor on the subject. In Pennsylvania, Henrys went at the Department Americanism Commission's medal award idea in scores of towns. You've read about that in the Weekly before. It taught the kids of Pennsylvania that reward comes to those who appreciate their country. In California, Henrys began to co-operate with the Parent-Teachers' Association with good effect. The Legion's national essay contest came along, and Henry made the most of it locally. He offered rewards for the best essays in his town on "How The American Legion Can Best Serve the Nation." And he did his darnedest to make sure that a school pupil from his town would win one of the national prizes, too.

BUT don't think that Henry did all this to the exclusion of his own welfare. No! Henry realized that the better he made his own lot, the better he could work to improve the lot of others.

(Continued on page 29)



The Delirious Q.M.

Remember that first issue of underwear? They divided your identification number by your age and gave you the resultant size. We mention that because it's the other extreme from the scientific "Wilson Bro's Way" of measuring the trunk, by which every one of our dealers gauge your size when fitting you from our full ranges of soft, comfortable unionsuits.

Wilson Bro's

The Man Behind the Underwear Counter of a store selling Wilson Bro's underwear can give you specialized service in the selection of the quality you prefer, and can fit you in comfort by the "Wilson Bro's' Way of Measurement"

WILSON BRO'S, CHICAGO

A Bouncing Baby Girl

By Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart

National President, The American Legion Auxiliary

A YEAR ago The American Legion Auxiliary became a national organization. I am asked to tell through The American Legion Weekly what we have accomplished in this first year of our existence.

Our major accomplishment has been that we have enlisted 190,000 women under the banner of service to veterans of the World War. We found on closing our books on the night of September 16th that we had 5,366 units in fifty departments, and we had paid-up memberships in our headquarters at Indianapolis of 190,635 women. We believe that in the month before us as we write ten thousand paid-up memberships will be sent into headquarters and that our second National Convention, to be held in New Orleans October 16th to 20th will see us 200,000 strong.

This places The American Legion Auxiliary in the class of infant prodigies among women's organizations. Under the stress of war greater numbers of women enrolled to serve their country, but in peace-time no similar organization has had this rapid growth.

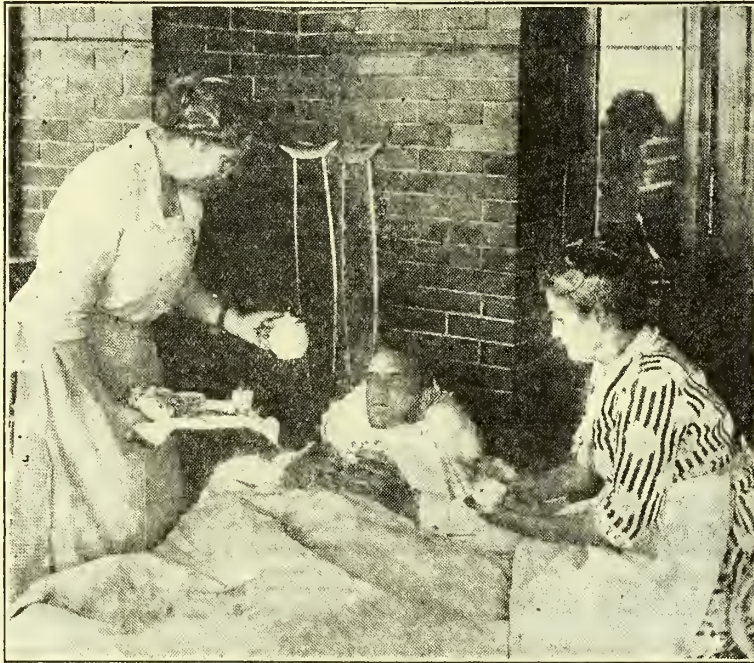
When, under the kind sponsorship of The American Legion, our women went to Kansas City a year ago to form a national body, they were representative of 3,701 units with a membership of 121,696. In the Kansas City Auxiliary convention votes of 321 delegates were cast. In New Orleans we will have at least 441 delegates.

This is a sane and conservative growth, and upon a firm foundation.

Our national purpose can be summarized as follows: Our first duty is to help our Legionnaire sons, husbands, brothers and fathers; our second duty to bring such comfort as is necessary to the disabled veterans of the World War; our third duty to extend material aid to the needy dependents of these disabled men and to the families of men who have not recovered financially from the losses they incurred in entering the service; our fourth duty, to our country in general.

To carry forward these pledges we created committees which have been under the able direction of fine women.

Out of our year's experience have evolved two major plans through which we can give in the future the greatest measure of assistance. These are: First, the plan to extend a mother's care to the orphans of World War



Mrs. Hobart pours for three in a veteran hospital at Tacoma. On the right, Mrs. Jennie R. Neely, president, Washington Auxiliary

veterans and the needy children of veterans; second, to create a market for the goods made by our disabled men in hospitals—men who will be with us for many years to come.

The plan to care for the orphans contemplates a canvass in each State to learn the number of orphans now in asylums. Already we have found that there are many. The units also will locate the needy children of former service men within their communities, and such financial assistance as is required will be extended to keep them in school.

Already there has been established by one group of Eastern Auxiliaries a well-conducted, prosperous store in Boston, open all the year round, in which are on sale articles made by the disabled men and nurses in hospital. In addition, many of our Auxiliary women in cities have conducted periodic stores for the sale of similar goods.

In providing this outlet for the handicraft of the disabled we are doing a great constructive work. We aid the men to become self-supporting (a vital work where so many men in hospital are not receiving compensation) and by disposing of the articles they make we aid in keeping them busy, and busy at work which we are informed will be one of the surest methods of promoting recovery of health and of mental faculties in many cases.

Our committees this past year have co-related the efforts of our women in hospital work, although this remains still a question for community handling. Women in communities where there

are no hospitals have provided funds, gifts, pajamas and clothing for distribution in distant hospitals. In communities where there are hospitals the women have been constant in bringing cheer to the sick and disabled. They have provided entertainments, have bought radio outfits, band instruments, phonographs, pianos; they have cooked many treats of home-made dainties; they have helped the men with their compensation claims, provided funds to bring their wives and mothers to the bed-sides of the dying, given hospital clothes to the needy, and in thousands of instances have furnished the necessary suits and overcoats to men leaving hospital to seek work.

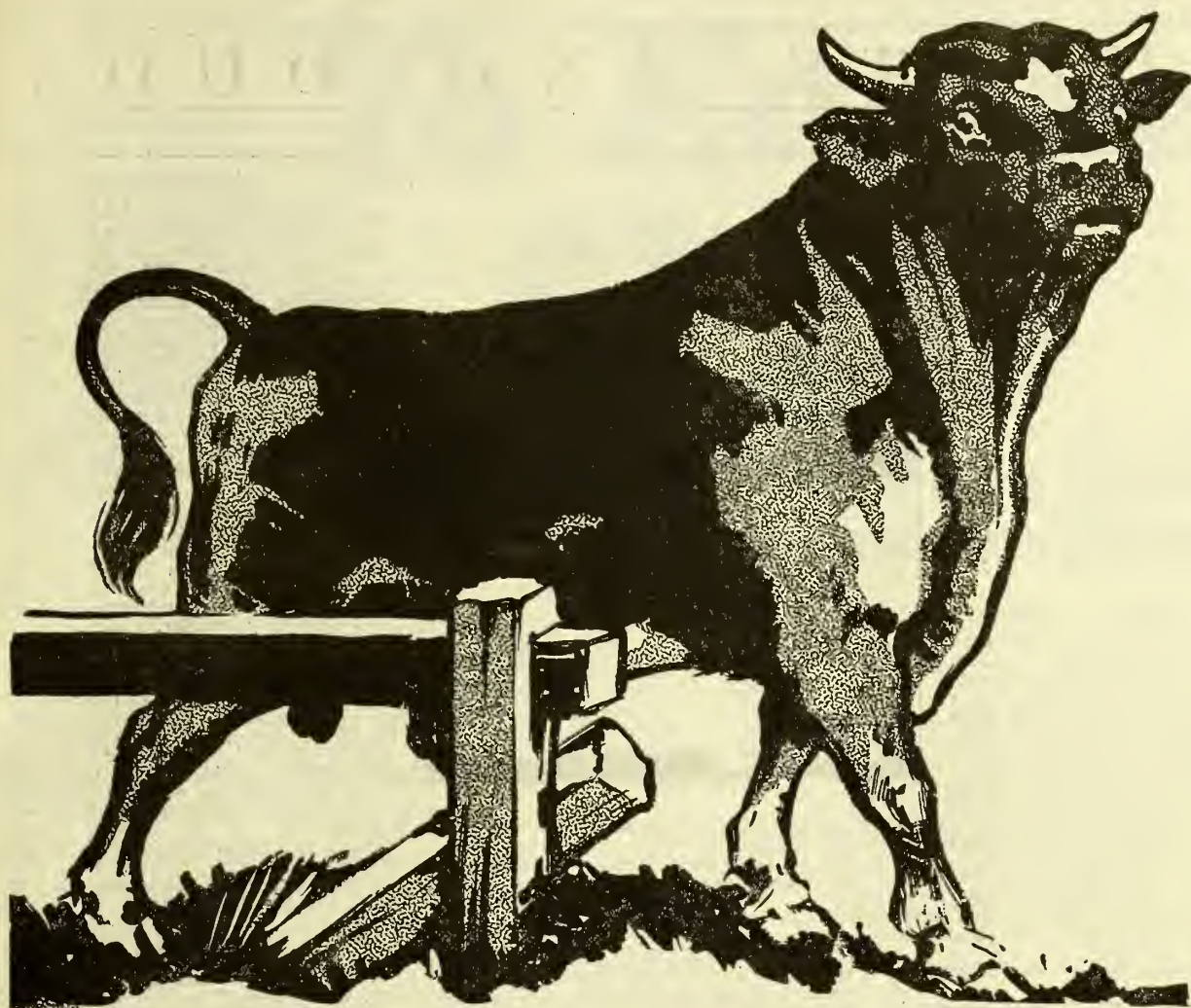
This work has covered only one phase of the assistance given war veterans, however. There has been the vital

question of aiding the dependent families of men in hospital. Through the delay in perfecting compensation claims and the still greater delay in obtaining money after the claims were perfected, hundreds of families have suffered. The Auxiliary has been their mainstay in many communities. One of the purely womanly tasks has been the making of layettes, and over a thousand infants have come into the world surrounded by the care of our members.

Our work in Americanism has followed the lines laid down by The American Legion. We have sponsored citizenship clubs for our boys and girls, feeling that they needed to know about our country; we have participated in ceremonies of naturalization of new citizens and have conducted classes among foreign-born women.

The power of our effort nationally has been based solely on the individual effort of each of our 190,000 members. Perhaps in no other nation-wide group now in America has the work of the individual so greatly counted. The American Legion Auxiliary offers its work for the hands of each woman.

We go to our New Orleans convention with departments organized in forty-seven States—we are assured the forty-eighth State will come in on the eve of the convention. Hawaii has a department; the Canal Zone has a department; Mexico is organizing one, as is Alaska. Paris has a unit with more than one hundred members. We have six units organized in Alaska. Women in Hankow, China, are organizing, too. There is work for us all over the world.



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BURSTS AND DUDS

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Nerve

Guard: "Sir, the forger in 233 wants to borrow a pen and some paper."

Warden: "Attack of conscience? Wants to write home?"

Guard: "No, sir. He wants to practice up on signatures so he won't be out of form when he's released."

Absolutely Safe

"You'll have to dive off that tall cliff and rescue the heroine," pronounced the movie director.

"What!" ejaculated the star. "Why, there's not two feet of water below!"

"Certainly not," returned the director comfortingly, "you can't possibly drown."

Those Historic Answers

It was in Samson's younger days before he was vamped by Delilah. It was also a snappy October evening when his old man found him scuttling through the back yard with something massive perched on his shoulders.

"Hey!" shouted Old Man Samson, "what are you doing with the City Gate?"

"Aw, Pa," retorted the child, "wasn't you a kid once yourself? It's Hallowe'en."

Not So Bad

A somewhat deaf man was being married and the clergyman asked the usual question:

"Do you take this woman for your lawful wife?"

There was a short but disconcerting silence, after which the prospective groom replied complacently:

"Oh, I don't know. She ain't so awful. I've seen worse that didn't have half her money."

Impossible

"Did my wife make a speech at the meeting this afternoon?"

"Well, I don't believe I've ever met your wife, but a large, distinguished-looking woman got up and started out by saying that she couldn't find words to express her feelings."

"That wasn't my wife."

Very Much So

Dolly: "Oh, mother! Look at this box of gold-tipped cigarettes that Jack sent me. What do you think would be suitable for him? I must give him something, you know."

Her Mother: "I think a box of bonbons would be appropriate, my dear."

Fancy Talk

The lecturer had been speaking at length to a rather large audience when suddenly something went wrong with the lights and the hall was plunged in darkness.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he announced, "this is not going to interrupt me in the least. All I ask is that the last person going out will give a signal so that I may end my speech."

Pedestrians, Please Copy!

Silliman: "For heaven's sake, what's that thing with you?"

Wiseman: "That? Why, that's my pet porcupine."

Silliman: "Your pet porcupine? What on earth—"

Wiseman: "Just wait till you see Porky



and me out walking and see the wide berth the autoists give us. Why, even if one hits us and runs us down, we take the car right along with us!"

A Long Chance

Chick, who had been a South Carolina mountaineer before the war and was used to having more or less his own way about things, was making his entrance at belated hours into camp after a somewhat moist session in town. A guard greeted him:

"Halt, who's there?"

This was too silly and Chick sniggered. "Son," he called back, "you couldn't guess in a thousand years."

Unsatisfactory

The radiophone will never reach
The moving picture's fame,
For bathing beauties at the beach
Would sound so very tame.

Needed the Practice

Ethel: "Why did you insist on a civil wedding before the church ceremony?"

Clara: "Really, my dear, I thought it best to familiarize myself with court proceedings at the start."

Casual Waters

Smith took a day off and went down into New Jersey to fish. He found a small though promising pond and had his line in for three hours without getting a solitary bite. A farmer's boy had been watching him with considerable interest most of the time, and finally Smith demanded querulously:

"Say, are there any fish at all in this pond?"

"I don't know," the youth answered, "but if there are they must be pretty little ones, for the pond wasn't there until it rained yesterday."

The Same Class

"You know, Henry, that a woman's mercy is like the gentle rain from Heaven," said Mrs. Peckmoore.

"On the day set for the Sunday school picnic," agreed Mr. Peckmoore, making swift use of the exit.

A Sensitive Sole

It was at the end of an imperfect hike, in which the colored outfit had tramped to Gehenna and back. One of the bucks, footsore and otherwise sore, meandered on blistered feet around to the supply sergeant's office:

"Sarge," he demanded, "Ah wants a pair o' new shoes."

"Whassermatter dem yo' got on?" retorted the sergeant. "'Pears lak dey's plenty good enough."

"On top dey ain' so wuss," admitted the private, "but dem soles is worn so thin Ak kin stan' on a dime an' tell whether she reads heads or tails."

Expediting the Action

A noise like a corn shucker getting ready for the fray was proceeding from the room occupied by the new boarder, who dashed out and demanded of an old-timer in the establishment:

"Great guns! What's that fellow in there trying to do? Sounds like a couple of rivet drivers having a tournament."

"Why," the other answered, "that's nothing. The poor fellow has insomnia and the doctor told him to count to a million after

retiring."

"Don't sound like counting. Sounds more like—"

"Oh, he bought an adding machine. He's in bed turning the crank."

In Prospect

"Have you any marriageable daughters, Mrs. Widowweeds?"

"Not today, but I expect to have a full line in next week. I have three whose divorces are pending."

Suf—ficient!

It was on a ship coming back from France. He was a Yank, a soldier from darkest Alabam', and he was leaning against the rail, eyes wide and full of wonder and a slight greenish tint appearing through the prevailing duskiess of his features. He mused upon the waters.

"What's on your mind?" asked a captain as he passed.

"Cap'n, suh," answered the colored youth, "all mah life Ah's wanted mo' of everythin', but dis am de first' time Ah evah see anythin' dey was enough of."

The Teachings of Experience

A certain ex-gob decided that in the future all public wars could be carried on without his interference and married and settled down. There were rumors in the neighborhood that the wife was a power in the family and sympathy became even more pronounced when the gob, becoming afflicted with appendicitis, was sent to an Indianapolis hospital for an operation.

The operation was performed and the patient slowly dragged himself out of the ether. He put his hand feebly to his brow, opened lids that covered glazed eyes and shuddered, as if the feelings of dizziness that assailed him were familiar. Then his lips parted and he whispered:

"Yes, dear, you've convinced me. I was wrong—you were right."

Sacrifice Desired

Fiancée: "You will give up smoking for my sake when we are married, won't you, Felix?"

Fiancé: "But I don't smoke at all."

Fiancée: "Oh, what a shame!"



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Department Conventions

Colorado

AUXILIARY: Recommended that women Legionnaires and grandmothers of Legion members may be eligible for membership in Auxiliary.

FINANCES: Requested national organization to assist Department of Colorado with funds to care for needy veterans in State, but belonging to other States.

DUES: Voted department per capita tax to remain the same as 1922: First quarter, \$1.25; second quarter, 75 cents; third quarter, 50 cents; last quarter, 25 cents.

GRAVE REGISTRATION: Instructed each county to organize central registration bureau to care for graves of veterans.

HOSPITALIZATION: Recommended that Fort Logan be made a training center for mental cases; that in transfer of veterans from one hospital to another, service record should accompany veteran; that Veterans Bureau allot funds for recreation of patients in isolated hospitals; urged that situation at Fort Lyon Hospital be remedied at once.

INDIANS: Urged that American Indians who served in the World War be granted citizenship.

LEGISLATION: Fully endorsed Legion national legislative program. Favored passage of Bursum Bill for retirement of emergency officers.

MEMBERSHIP: Urged every officer and member to support membership drive in November and December.

MILITARY AFFAIRS: Pledged support of National Defense Act. Endorsed Citizen Military Training Camps and urged Congress to increase appropriations for same.

POST FINANCES: Forbade posts soliciting funds or advertising in any other post's district without written consent.

SERVICE: Recommended that aid and assistance to veterans not members of the Legion be discontinued after January 1, 1923, if not in violation of national policies, recommended that disabled student nurses of the Army and Navy be granted compensation, urged that vouchers for attendants employed by Veterans Bureau be paid without delay.

WEEKLY: Endorsed The American Legion Weekly and urged every member to secure new subscribers.

Idaho

ALIENS: Favored drastic anti-alien land law which will prohibit owning or leasing of lands in Idaho to foreigners for long periods.

COMPENSATION: Pledged support to National organization in working for Federal Adjusted compensation.

HOSPITALIZATION: Asked removal of General Sawyer as chief co-ordinator of Federal Board of Hospitalization.

LEGISLATION: Endorsed Smith-McNary reclamation bill pending in Congress.

Iowa

AMERICANISM: Urged fullest compliance with the state law which provides for display of flag on schoolhouses. Pledged to request National Convention to furnish official pamphlets on flag etiquette to schools, business houses, churches, etc. Condemned organizations opposing and dominating particular racial and religious classes of American citizens and which have clandestine existence as "cowardly and un-American."

AUXILIARY: Recommended immediate organization of Auxiliary units by posts without them.

BOY SCOUTS: Recommended that posts encourage and co-operate with the Boy Scouts.

CEREMONIALS: Recommended that all posts abide strictly by uniform opening and closing ceremonies at regular meetings.

COMPENSATION: Expressed appreciation of support given Federal Adjusted Compensation Bill by Iowa's senators and representatives in Congress. Condemned the *Literary Digest's* "bonus" poll as unfair and recommended that its unfairness be called to the attention of the American people.

DUES: Fixed state dues for 1923 at \$1 per member, 50 percent to go to the department publication to place same on semi-monthly basis.

FAKERS: Advised close scrutiny by posts of enterprises for purpose of making money in name of The American Legion.

FATHER'S AUXILIARY: Endorsed proposed "Dad's Auxiliary" of the Legion.

G. A. R.: Sent greetings to national G. A. R. encampment at Des Moines.

HOSPITALIZATION: Urged every effort to secure Fort Des Moines as a veteran's hospital. Urged Veterans Bureau to expedite building and opening of needed hospitals. Recommended that next General Assembly enable governor to appoint state hospitalization director, such appointment to meet with approval of department executive committee. Urged immediate discharge of General Sawyer as chief co-ordinator of Federal hospitalization.

LEGISLATION: Endorsed activities of national and state legislative committees and urged full-

est co-operation by posts with these committees. Declared in favor of conscripting all materials, labor, agriculture and industries, as well as men, on an equitable basis in event of war. Thanked General Assembly for passing all bills (with exception of boxing bill) on department legislative program.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS: Endorsed Citizens' Military Training Camps, National Guard and Reserve Corps.

ORGANIZATION: Recommended sub-divisions of posts in localities where number of veterans is not sufficient to organize post, such subdivisions to be known as "outposts." Recommended immediate completion of county organizations. Pledged to work for amendment to National Constitution and by-laws to enable posts whose charter applications have been rejected by departments to appeal directly to National Headquarters.

PRESS: Requested Iowa press to refrain from printing photographs of men accused of crime in uniform unless accused is actually in service at time crime is alleged to have been committed.

SERVICE: Endorsed report of Ninth District Legion Rehabilitation Committee and urged expeditious completion of its program.

TENURE OF OFFICE: Amended Department Constitution, providing that present officers hold office to January 1, 1924, and that thereafter tenure of office shall be from January 1st to December 31st of each year.

VETERANS BUREAU: Urged decentralization of Veterans Bureau so that district bureaus may be given full authority to settle all claims except death claims and permanent total disability ratings. Condemned housing or hospitalizing of neuro-psychiatric cases of veterans in same institutions where inebriates or paupers are confined.

WEEKLY: Endorsed The American Legion Weekly's campaign for subscriptions from non-members.

Missouri

FORTY AND EIGHT: Requested investigation of operation of La Société des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux in Missouri with reference to membership qualifications and recommended that if these are not in conformity with those of the Legion, department sever all affiliations between the Legion department and La Société.

HOSPITALIZATION: Endorsed report of Ninth District Rehabilitation Committee with reference to a comprehensive hospital program for that district. Requested Veterans Bureau to use government hospitals and not the asylums for care of mental patients. Recommended that government hospital at Excelsior Springs, now ready for occupancy and standing idle, be placed at disposal of disabled, together with proposed extensions for which appropriation has been made. Pledged united co-operation in the Legion's controversy with General Sawyer.

MEMBERSHIP: Recommended that Legion Constitution provide that veterans once members in good standing continue to be Legion members, but if annual dues and assessments are not paid within ninety days after January 1st of each year, a member shall stand suspended and will be required to pay all dues up to time of suspension to be reinstated.

NAVAL AFFAIRS: Requested Congress to carry out terms of naval treaty and keep up sea power of the United States to treaty ratio.

PUBLICITY: Endorsed "Missouri Legionnaire" as official publication of the department.

SERVICE: Requested Director of Veterans Bureau to correct schedule of ratings covering cases of tuberculosis of the bone to compare with that now governing pulmonary tuberculosis.

TRAVELING EXPENSES: Voted contingent fund of \$1,000 annually for use of department commander as traveling expenses.

Outfit Reunions and Notices

CONTRIBUTIONS for this column must be received three weeks in advance of the events with which they are concerned.

COMPANY A, 23D ENGINEERS—Reunion at New Orleans during Legion National Convention. Address: Allen S. Hackett, 454 Walnut st., New Orleans, La.

BATTERY E, 327TH FIELD ARTILLERY—Annual reunion at Litchfield Hotel, Litchfield, Ill., Oct. 29. Address: C. O. Neathery, 332 East Main st., Decatur, Ill.

EX-PRISONERS OF WAR—All former prisoners of war interested in organization of service society address John A. Friend, Greencastle, Ind.

30TH DIVISION: Old Hickory Association will hold a reunion at New Orleans, Oct. 17. Address: Frank P. Bowen, Secretary, 723 Holston National Bank bldg., Knoxville, Tenn.

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glides without chafing.
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Softens the stiffest bristles.
I shave more easily and
quickly.
3. Comfort after I shave.
Leaves my skin refreshed
instead of irritated. And
the feeling stays.
4. Quick. Bulks up almost
instantly into thick, busy
lather—not foam.
5. Lasting. Holds its mois-
ture throughout the shave.
Cannot freeze dry on my
face.
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magazine regularly.



How us Legionnaires Can "Rate" a Good Shave

Use Williams'! Williams' wins. I've used 'em all, under all con-
ditions, hail and hell, shellhole and shipwreck; everywhere, from the
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Williams' wins by many whiskers. I've played them straight
and place and show and every other way, but none has been up
there at the finish of the shave.

And you Buddies, who don't use it, don't take my word. Come
in here at the headquarters of Our Weekly, and go over the coupons---

"What are you buying as a result of advertisements which ran
in the Weekly?" our Advertising Manager asked.

And Legionnaires from Joplin to Johannesburg put "Williams"
on the dotted lines. More than half the coupons said "Williams."

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All the Legion crowd should be in on this—a barrel of shaving
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by a new luxury in shaving cream. Send me
your trial size tube.

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Address.....



ACCOMPLISHMENT



(Continued from page 14)

ernment, and the heads of other divisions at National Headquarters may be compared to cabinet officers. These other divisions are Administration, Finance, Publicity, Service, Americanism and Emblem. All these are centralized in the building now occupied by the Legion in Indianapolis. This building, incidentally, is a temporary headquarters and is being used until the erection of a \$3,000,000 memorial.

Besides the divisions at National Headquarters, the permanent national committees of the Legion carry on the work of the organization constantly. These national committees are, in addition to the National Executive Committee, the National Legislative Committee, the National Rehabilitation Committee, the National Memorials Committee, the Naval Affairs Committee, the Military Affairs Committee, the Committee on Oriental Affairs, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the National Athletics Committee. Special committees are also appointed by the National Commander from time to time to handle specific problems.

Emphasis should be placed on the growth of the Speakers' Bureau, the Film Service, the News Service and The American Legion Weekly, branches of the publicity division. The Speakers Bureau has become an effective instrument for the dissemination of facts by the Legion, supplementing other channels for the distribution of information. Departments and posts have designated capable speakers who are available to present the Legion's case on the public platform.

The Film Service has grown into a large national business which is supplying to posts in all sections of the country films suitable for benefit shows. In the last year this service has procured from the War Department a large number of duplicate films of the celebrated official war picture "Flashes of Action." It has also arranged with big motion picture producers for the making of special Legion films. All these films are now being supplied to Legion posts in the same manner in which commercial distributors supply films to motion picture theaters. Films are routed from town to town on prearranged schedules. They are supplied to posts on extremely reasonable terms, so that, while the Film Service promises to produce in the aggregate a substantial revenue to help support the national organization, posts everywhere are profiting by showing the Legion pictures.

During the year the News Service has continued its progress. It has rendered new and valuable service by supplying to department and local publications special articles and editorials, as well as routine news of the Legion's activities.

Since the last National Convention many improvements have been made in The American Legion Weekly. Better paper has been used. There has been a typographical brightening of the pages, a general bettering of the reading contents, and an enlargement of the number of pages.

These improvements have come naturally in the evolution which has been under way ever since the affairs of the

publication were reorganized in 1920. At that time it was decided that the wiping out of an existing deficit of \$247,000 should precede any great enlargement or improvement of the magazine. In June of this year the last of the remaining debt was removed.

The "burning of the mortgage," though, did not release current earnings entirely for the expansion and improvement of the magazine, for the Kansas City National Convention had adopted a resolution of the Committee on Finance recommending that "fifty percent of the net profits of The American Legion Weekly shall be set aside as a reserve fund to be used in emergencies only," and "fifty percent of the net profits shall be distributed to the departments in proportion to the paid-up membership of each department."

Bearing this resolution in mind, the Board of Directors of the Weekly have not felt themselves free to put as much money back into the improvement of the magazine as might have been possible, believing that it was the intent that the magazine should make a cash profit. Hence, while the magazine has been improved and bettered, not as much has been done as might be done if all the earnings could be used for this purpose.

The improvements already made, however, and those contemplated have led the Board of Directors to authorize a campaign to get general subscribers outside the Legion and to place the magazine on open sale by six thousand newsstands throughout the country.

Of all the large national magazines the Weekly and two others are the only ones which showed an increase in advertising carried for the first six months of 1922 over the corresponding period of 1921. The Legion's national publication is now the fourth largest weekly periodical in the country, not only in circulation but also in advertising revenue. On page 28 is published a chart which shows as nearly as is possible the Weekly's financial operations.

The Emblem Division is another branch of National Headquarters which has direct relations with the whole Legion. It produces, incidentally, sizable revenue for the support of the organization. Since the last National Convention it has made total sales of \$261,629, with a total net profit of \$51,543. The magnitude of this division's operations is further emphasized by the fact that in this period 18,203 orders were filled for a total of 287,065 articles.

The work of the national committees during the year has been described largely in the accompanying articles and will be covered fully in detailed reports to be presented to the convention.

The eyes of the whole Legion have followed the work of the National Legislative Committee almost constantly during the past year as it pushed the Adjusted Compensation Bill forward until the passage of the bill by the Senate late in August. The story of that battle has been told so often that there is no necessity for repeating it here. The vote in favor of the bill, both before and after President Harding's veto, is an excellent testimony to the thoroughness with

which the Legion's case was presented.

During the year, however, scores of other legislative measures were advocated before Congress by the National Legislative Committee and the record of enactments which the committee will present at the New Orleans convention will be an impressive one. This committee has worked closely with such other Legion committees as the National Rehabilitation Committee and the Military and Naval Affairs committees in presenting to Congress measures which the Legion has prepared or endorsed. It was instrumental in procuring the appropriation of \$17,000,000 for the completion of the hospital construction program and appropriations aggregating many hundreds of millions for the carrying on of the Veterans Bureau's work of caring for the disabled.

The Military Affairs Committee and the Naval Affairs Committee rendered a great public service by taking emphatic stands against reductions in the personnel of the Army and Navy at a time when well-organized pacifistic movements were threatening to destroy entirely the national defense plans of the country. Congress followed the recommendations of the Legion's committees in providing for our land and sea forces reasonable appropriations.

The National By-Laws Committee has prepared a report with recommendations for amendments to the Legion's Constitution and the adoption of a full set of by-laws, which will be one of the most important matters to be considered by the New Orleans Convention. The National Memorials Committee, the Committee on Oriental Affairs, the Committee on Foreign Relations and the National Athletics Committee have also done effective work and have helped make 1922 the best year in the Legion's history.

Multiplying and Dividing the Legion Dollar

AS told in the accompanying article, The American Legion Weekly overcame this year the indebtedness of approximately \$247,000 incurred in the early days of its publication. The "mortgage burning" took place in June (although there really wasn't any mortgage because the Weekly was in debt only to the Legion Trust Fund created from the \$500,000 contributed by the Y. M. C. A.). The balance struck at the end of that month showed that the Weekly, after the two years and a half which have followed its reorganization, had wiped out a deficit of approximately \$247,000. Since June the Weekly has continued to make a profit at a rate which, it is estimated, will assure a surplus of about \$60,000 by the end of this year.

Every member of the Legion contributes to the support of the Weekly and is a part owner. The dollar he pays through his post in the form of national per capita tax comprises, after twenty-five cents are deducted for the maintenance of National Headquarters, his subscription payment. The accom-

Coming in November!—the big extra special NAVY NUMBER of JUDGE and, right after it, the equally extra special ARMY NUMBER of JUDGE, stamped with the formal approvals of the Secretary of Navy and the Secretary of War.

From Smyrna, through the Atlantic, across the United States, beyond all 3-mile limits, through the Pacific to the Asiatic, the bluejackets and officers, from gob to Admiral, have been busy getting together their best Navy yarns, drawing their funniest Navy pictures and working their Kodaks overtime for the Annual Navy Number of JUDGE—coming in November.

From Coblenz to the Philippines the boys in khaki have been just as hard at it, and just as cleverly, to show the fun, wit and humor in the Army. You bet there is, lots of it! You'll find the results in the Annual Army Number of JUDGE—coming in November.

In addition, JUDGE has turned his own all-star staff of famous American artists and writers over to the Army and the Navy for these two great special issues.

There isn't a man, woman or child in these United States who can afford to miss these wonderful issues of JUDGE.

They are as essential to the life of every real American as is the Fourth of July itself!

There's only one way to be certain that you'll have these two special issues and that's to send in this coupon AT ONCE with one bone attached.

If you want to take a chance, tell any good newsdealer to save you copies (they'll cost you thirty cents) and then stand watch over him!

You'll find more real pep in them than in anything else this side the 3-mile limit.

JUDGE

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Enclosed find \$1.00. For this ridiculously small amount you are to send me JUDGE (regular price 15c a copy) for 10 weeks, including both the special Navy Number and the Army Number.

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Corona is New Orleans Bound

By Buddy in the Barrel

That old war-time friend, the Corona Typewriter, is going into action with you at New Orleans. Corona has been covering big conventions for many years, and its fingers will tick out the messages of this greatest of all meetings. Watch and see if you can spot ex-company clerk Whosis with the Corona that served him over there from mess-shacks to shellholes.



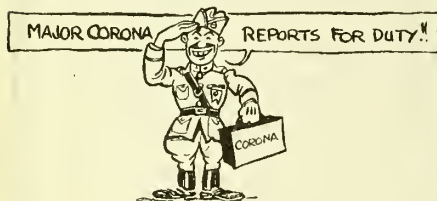
Corona isn't particular about travel methods. It has ridden right up the lines in limbers and caissons and field kitchens—and it will get to New Orleans under Pullman seats, in 40-8's and flivvers.

A Corona folds up like any of your ordinary luggage. It's a good rider, and is ready for action when and wherever the shooting starts.



Myself and Mrs. Buddy and the Buddettes wouldn't be without our Corona no more than we could be without the family album. Corona's service record—my machine—shows that it has been in action at post meetings, the office, home, school, conventions and on the road.

For the handiest typewriter for the home, office and school, I nominate the Corona. What say, Legionnaires!



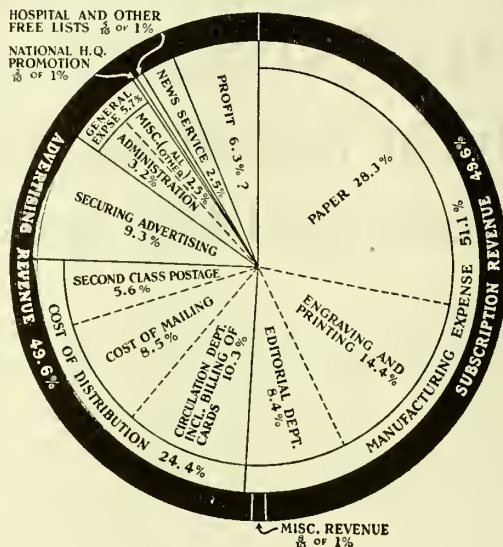
Corona Typewriter Co.
Groton, New York

panying chart shows the receipts and expenditures for the current year, the calculations being based on business actually done to the end of August.

One fact emphasized by the chart is that only one-half of the magazine's income is from subscriptions. The remainder is from advertising. The income of the magazine is shown by the heavy black outer circle. This year's proceeds, according to the estimate, will be slightly over \$500,000 from subscriptions, and a like amount from ad-

vertising. In other words the Weekly's turnover is approximately a million dollars a year. It is a big business in every sense of the term. Under the heading of miscellaneous revenue are such items as proceeds from the sale of waste paper, discarded machinery, etc.

Under the decision of the Third National Convention, the profits of the Weekly will be divided, half to be returned to the Legion departments, the division to be made in proportion to membership, and half to go into a reserve fund. A sub-committee of the



vertising. In other words the Weekly's turnover is approximately a million dollars a year. It is a big business in every sense of the term. Under the heading of miscellaneous revenue are such items as proceeds from the sale of waste paper, discarded machinery, etc.

The inner diagram shows the expenditure of the Weekly's income. It will be seen that the amount received for subscriptions covers scarcely half the cost of production, the seventy-five

board of directors of the Weekly will appear before the Fourth National Convention to ask that this decision be changed and that, instead, the profits of the magazine be devoted to improving it.

The financial statement of The American Legion Weekly is presented to the National Convention annually and is available to all delegates. Space will not permit its publication here, but a copy will be sent to any Legion member on request.

Your State's Strength at New Orleans

THE table printed below tells how many delegates each department of The American Legion will send to the Fourth National Convention at New Orleans next week. Besides those listed, posts in thirteen foreign countries are entitled to one delegate each who will have the privilege of the convention floor, but whose voting power will depend on action by the National Credentials Committee.

Departments	Delegates	Departments	Delegates	Departments	Delegates
Alabama	8	Kentucky	14	Oklahoma	23
Alaska	6	Louisiana	12	Oregon	14
Arizona	7	Maine	12	Pennsylvania	61
Arkansas	11	Maryland	9	Philippine Islands	5
California	33	Massachusetts	38	Rhode Island	8
Canada	5	Mexico	5	South Carolina	9
Canal Zone	5	Michigan	28	South Dakota	17
Colorado	11	Minnesota	33	Tennessee	13
Connecticut	11	Mississippi	11	Texas	20
Delaware	6	Missouri	34	Utah	7
Dist. of Columbia	10	Montana	10	Vermont	9
Florida	10	Nebraska	23	Virginia	12
Cont. Europe	6	Nevada	6	Washington	16
Georgia	10	New Hampshire	10	West Virginia	9
Hawaii	6	New Jersey	17	Wisconsin	30
Idaho	8	New Mexico	8	Wyoming	8
Illinois	58	New York	61		
Indiana	30	North Carolina	14		
Iowa	48	North Dakota	14		
Kansas	26	Ohio	47		
				Total	982

CONVENTION PHOTOGRAPHS

The American Legion Weekly photographer at New Orleans will be George W. Stephenson, formerly C.P.O., Camouflage Section, U.S.N. Delegates who want to arrange for special photographs—such as state delegation groups and the like—can make personal arrangements with Mr. Stephenson at the Weekly office in the Hotel Grunewald from six to eight p.m. on October 15th, 16th, 17th or 18th.

Watch for special convention photograph offer in the Post Convention Issue (November 10th) of the Weekly. Whether you go to New Orleans or not you can get pictures of the biggest days yet in Legion history.

Keeping Step with the Legion

(Continued from page 18)

It was this year that the fact first began to dawn most forcibly on him that he and the gang needed a club. The Legion had all the aspects of a fraternity to Henry. It was not secret, but it was composed of fellows of almost identical interests, at least of identical ideals in patriotism, and Henry felt they ought to have a place where they could meet informally at other times than during post meetings.

We should hate to be brash, but we would estimate that fifteen percent of all the Henrys in existence by this time have egged their posts into owning their own clubhouses. In some towns, the Henrys were helped out by grateful townspeople. In others, Henrys had no help. But the fact remains—so far as statistics can show and a guess can enhance them—that Henry in one case out of seven has a club of his own, the Legion clubhouse. And in probably three cases out of the remaining four, Henry has clubrooms. Even if his post isn't rich enough to own its own building, it can afford to hire rooms by the month or year. These are rooms where the crowd can meet informally at nights, and play pool and blackjack, and otherwise have a good time. Henry is too self-respecting a bird to want to spend his time hanging around the corner all night.

Henry has found that clubrooms are a good source of revenue. If the post could own its own building, it frequently could own a big enough building to rent out certain parts of it for stores, offices or apartments. Sometimes the post rented rooms to Legionnaires. Not a few posts that do own their own buildings make them totally self-sustaining, so they don't have to pay any more for the upkeep than a bird.

A post, with Henry back of it, is an acquisitive institution. Eventually almost every post will have a clubhouse, we feel. Already the acquisition of so many buildings has made the Legion a much bigger institution than people realize. On the outside we look like a fairly well-organized crowd. On the inside we look like a vast family owning a great deal of property and fast acquiring more. Our national property holdings may not seem very significant, but add to that the property the different departments own and the property the posts own and you have an awe-inspiring total of property owned;



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Submitted by JOSEPH J. FOGARTY
Basketball Coach, YALE UNIVERSITY

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- a complete explanation of the changes in the new basketball rules by one of the men who made them;
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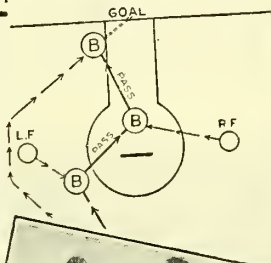
Pictures; records; up-to-the-minute playing helps that heretofore have been available only to coaches and players of big college and professional teams.

Just the kind of inside information that will help your Post to a better and more successful team for the coming season.

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regarding Henry in the aggregate; he is a rich man.

And a very, very stable young man, too. He is practically a fixture, at least so far as his Legion membership is concerned. The fellows who are in the Legion today are fellows who are coming back, year after year, and generally they are coming back with more Henrys to sign on the dotted line.

Also, and to boot, they know how stable they are getting. Henry glories in the fact that he is no fly-by-night. He is beginning to pick up every loose thread the gang left hanging during the rush of organization. The permanency of membership is more or less assured, although it is still the only serious problem Henry has to contend with, owing to the automatic lapse of paid-upness of the dues which occurs once a year.

But that seeming defect doesn't bother Henry so much as it once did. He's looking into the question of life-memberships in a serious way, and he's arranging so that post dues can be paid on a full-year basis, without the necessity for prorating members who come in late in the year. In many posts Henry has begun to regard national and department dues as separate from post dues to the extent that his adjutant mails the relatively small amount of national and department dues promptly on the first of the year, relying on the knowledge that the post will not decrease in paid-up memberships after the first of the year.

THEN, too, Henry has got powerful business-like in his methods of keeping books. He generally has a post auditor or auditing committee, and sometimes, if the post is big enough, Henry and the gang call in a certified public accountant just to make sure that the books are O. K. Not that Henry is distrustful. Far from it; he is just the kind of fellow post adjutants and treasurers and finance officers are made of, and he's probably one himself.

And he knows what an elusive thing money is. Few are the Henrys who haven't broached some get-rich-quick scheme at a post meeting. And few are the posts that haven't tried and flivvered on some Henry's scheme. But one lesson generally has been enough. The Legion now knows what ideas will make money and what ideas will not. In the future the Legion faces little liability of venturing on dangerous money-making ventures.

In fact, Henry's collective wealth is beginning to roll in at an astounding rate. We have given an estimate, which may or may not be accurate, of the way in which Henry has accumulated real estate and other property. But the Legion, through Henry, has also accumulated a lot of cash in the hand. A large fraction of the banks of America today are holding money that belongs to The American Legion. Nearly every post in the few years of its existence has built up a treasury of some kind.

The building up, of course, generally was done aside from the mere collection of dues. Henry long ago decided that his dues would never make his post rich.

The money came from outside. After the first few attempts at raising it Henry knew, as we've said before, what would work and what wouldn't. From then on he took his showman self seri-

ously and became efficient. He knew whether his town best supported a dance or a vaudeville show or a carnival. He knew if a Legion baseball team would make money or if it should just be run for the entertainment and prestige of the post. Basketball, he found, was one of the best of all sports from a mercenary point of view. But dances probably still hold the palm—because the Legion, being at least partly fraternal in its hold on members, is its own best customer at any such an event as a dance. Most of the members can be expected to turn out in force for such things. After Henry had staged a few dances, he found that his experience qualified him as one of the social lions of the town—a chap whose dances could be relied upon to be enjoyable. Moreover Henry, to the best of our knowledge, has never yet run a dance that set people to talking scandal. Henry hates scandal as much as a sailor hates a midwatch.

INCIDENTALLY, Henry found that the methods used to bring money into the post treasury could generally be adapted to bringing members to post meetings. That first dance was a good example. After it was over Henry heard some members saying: "Too bad we can't have something like this at post meetings."

Two weeks later the post held a joint meeting with the Auxiliary, and dancing followed. For all we know, that's where Henry met his wife. And when members who hadn't been very careful about attendance at post meetings expressed a liking for the talent they heard at the post show, Henry just stuck the show into post meetings. If you know that Adjutant Gonnick, par example, can do a monologue well and if Gonnick likes to do it, you'll come to post meetings the more often for the knowledge that Gonnick may do one every time.

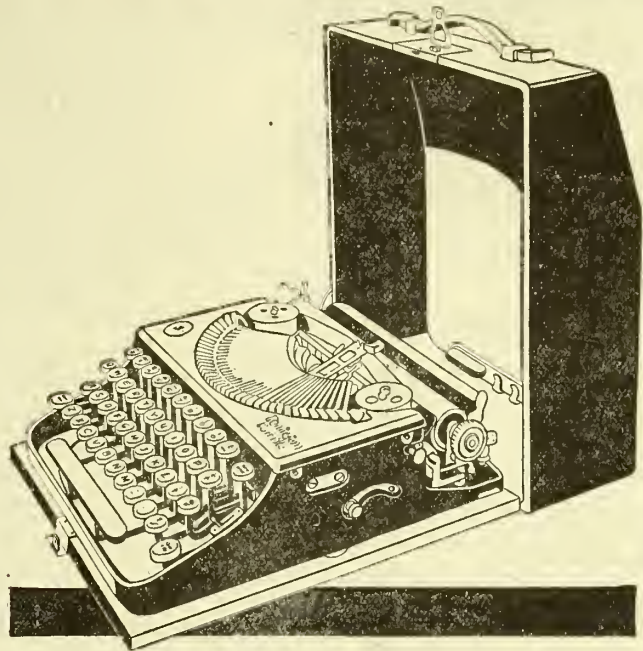
Henry also has had two comparatively new agencies for keeping up post attendance records. The new manual of ceremonials is one. The Forty and Eight is the other. The first named was introduced this year. The second, which helped Henry out in a few score counties last year, is helping him out in several hundred today.

The ceremonials manual made a big hit with Henry. He discovered it to be one of the most complete handbooks of its kind in existence. Posts adopted the ceremonials especially for all public and semi-public events. They found it practically foolproof in giving instructions in the conduct of funerals and in military events. The old I. D. R. was no better. Neither was the Small Arms Manual. And for getting the gang out to meetings it proved an agency of the finest kind. Somehow the assurance that business would be transacted more smoothly by use of the ceremonials made a hit with Henry. So did the idea of impressing the solidity of the outfit on new members. The ceremonial did both of these things.

We won't tell what the Forty and Eight did for Henry's post. Correspondent National MacDonald gives a few facts about the organization elsewhere in this issue, and you can read what he has to say.

Telling all about the Forty and Eight would be something like telling all about Henry.

It can't be done.



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You won't have to "cool your heels" in waiting-rooms, looking anxiously for a job at "almost anything," which is what men usually say when they are not masters of their work.

R. H. McElroy, one of the vice-presidents of the Standard Oil Company, who climbed to a \$30,000 salary from a clerical position, says—(N. Y. Times, July 22, 1922): "Any young man who has the right stuff in him, who is willing to work at his job and study after working hours, who will keep his eyes open . . . can achieve the same success that I and my associates have." In a letter to us, Mr. McElroy adds, "I believe the correspondence and evening schools provide a splendid opportunity for the young man of limited time and means to prepare himself for a brilliant future."

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National Committees of The American Legion

THE men named below have served on national committees of The American Legion during the period between the Third National Convention and the Fourth, which is about to open at New Orleans.

Memorials in the United States

Francis A. Robinson, chairman, Des Moines, Ia.
W. W. Holloway, Kansas City, Kan.
Charles G. Loring, Boston, Mass.
Emmet O'Neal, Louisville, Ky.
Thomas P. Cheney, Laconia, N. H.
H. Nelson Jackson, Burlington, Vt.
Leon C. Goodrich, Casper, Wyo.
Allen Potts, Richmond, Va.
Paul Edwards, Seattle, Wash.
Thomas K. Davey, Chicago, Ill.

Oriental Affairs

Thomas N. Swale, chairman, Seattle, Wash.
George R. Wilbur, Hood River, Ore.
Seth Millington, Colusa, Cal.
Leo Bracken, Twin Falls, Ida.
D. T. Lane, Salt Lake City, Utah.

By-Laws

Paul A. Martin, chairman, Battle Creek, Mich.
Robert A. Adams, Indianapolis, Ind.
Robert T. Barton, Winchester, Va.

Military Affairs

D. John Markey, chairman, Frederick, Md.
Arthur F. Cosby, New York City.
Edward L. Logan, Boston, Mass.
Mayor George E. Leach, Minneapolis, Minn.
Brig. Gen. H. Ely, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.
Archibald G. Thatcher, New York City.
John McA. Palmer, Washington, D. C.
Eddie Rickenbacker, Detroit, Mich.
Oswald W. McNeese, New Orleans, La.

Unemployment

Roy Hoffman, chairman, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
Edwin E. Hollenback, Philadelphia, Pa.
John F. Roehl, Detroit, Mich.
Milton D. Campbell, Cincinnati, O.
William Q. Setliffe, Bloomington, Ill.
Frank Hines, New York City.

Galbraith Memorial

Gilbert Bettman, chairman, Cincinnati, O.
Milton Campbell, Cincinnati, O.
Robert L. Black, Cincinnati, O.
John R. McQuigg, Cleveland, O.
John G. Emery, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Legislative

Daniel Steck, chairman, Ottumwa, Ia.
John Thomas Taylor, vice-chairman, Washington, D. C.
John R. McQuigg, East Cleveland, O.
Earl M. Cline, Nebraska City, Neb.
William R. McCauley, Bloomington, Ill.
James M. Hanley, Mandan, N. D.
Matt H. Murphy, Birmingham, Ala.
J. G. Scrugham, Carson City, Nev.
William F. Deegan, New York City.
Joseph H. Thompson, Pittsburgh, Pa.
James A. Drain, Washington, D. C.
George L. Berry, Pressman's Home, Tenn.
Wilbur M. Brucker, Saginaw, Mich.
D. John Markey, Frederick, Md.
Aaron Sapiro, Lexington, Cal.
Leo M. Harlow, Boston, Mass.

Naval Affairs

Edward E. Spafford, chairman, New York City.
Rear Admiral Leigh C. Palmer, Washington, D. C.
Edward A. Evers, Chicago, Ill.
Edward A. McGrath, Newark, N. J.
C. W. Neville, New Orleans, La.
Albert J. Merritt, Bridgeport, Conn.
Leland G. Means, Portland, Me.
Tom C. Daniel, New Bern, N. C.
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John McGee, San Francisco, Cal.
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Here and There with the 40 and 8

By H. E. MacDonald, Correspondent National

IT is rather difficult to select from the various and sundry activities of local voituers of La Société those which are doing the most for the American Legion. There are no drones in the Forty and Eight.

Among other things that the voyageurs work on is the matter of membership. Voiture 25, of Portland, Oregon, staged a membership campaign which resulted in bringing into Portland Post more than 100 new members in the space of a few weeks. Other voituers have successfully carried out the same program, and in a number of instances voituers require applicants for membership to get at least two new members for The American Legion before their applications will be considered.

In Bloomington, Illinois, The American Legion had unsuccessfully endeavored to finance a band. Voiture 24 took over the proposition and uniformed the musicians. They now have a first-class organization which they expected to take to New Orleans with them. Other voituers likewise plan to be represented by uniformed drill teams and drum corps. Forty and Eight leaders know, too, that this phase of the work is just being started.

It is apparent that in large cities where there are a great many Legion posts an organization like the Forty and Eight, which draws its membership from all of them, can better support a band than any small post.

Last Memorial Day Phoenix, Arizona, called the roll of its membership just before the Memorial Day parade started and discovered that every man of the voiture except four was in line when the parade started. Charges were preferred against the four who were absent and it was up to them to furnish a satisfactory reason for non-attendance at the parade or forfeit the right to wear the blue chapeau.

In Walla Walla, Washington, where a tuberculosis hospital has just been opened, every member of Voiture 271 is obligated to visit the men there at least twice each month.

Voiture 227, of Union County, New Jersey, lost no time in taking hold of a local situation which was resulting in the loss of membership to the Legion posts. They got busy and obtained clubrooms and the membership of the Legion jumped forty percent.

These are only a few of the many accomplishments which the Forty and Eight has to its credit. Wherever La Société has been organized, members of the voiture are to be found in the forefront of all Legion activities. If it is a show which the Legion is putting over, the cast of characters and the men in charge will be voyageurs by a large majority. Those members of the voiture who are not actively engaged in the enterprise are sure to be found working actively in some capacity.

With all the serious work, however, which it is doing, the Forty and Eight is primarily a playground proposition. In that way, too, it offers its best aid to the Legion. Here the Legionnaires let off steam, and in most places they play as hard as they work. They try to



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furnish the pep and life of the convention. It is safe to assume that this will be true in New Orleans. Preparations are being made for a mammoth initiation in connection with the Fourth National Convention. This event will probably take place the night of October 20th, after all the serious work of the Legion has been disposed of. Before then, however, some 600 delegates and alternates who are representing their various grand and local voituers will be engaged in the serious side of La Société.

The Forty and Eight was reorganized last year in Kansas City at three night sessions. Because of the chaos which existed, many things were left undone. The delegates who assemble in New Orleans this year will hold their sessions in the afternoon when the Legion convention is in recess and will pick up the loose ends and put the organization on a firm basis.

The year which has elapsed since the Kansas City convention has brought to light a number of changes which should be made in the Constitution. These will be taken care of, new officers elected and a program of constructive activity for the interest of The American Legion will be adopted.

Who Got the Money?

(Continued from page 8)

Concerning the activities of Mitsui & Company, Japanese financiers who operated in the United States under the names of the Standard Aircraft Corporation and the Standard Aero Company, to whom the Government advanced \$16,416,680, Mr. Scaife observes:

Mitsui & Company are indirectly exercising powerful influence in this country which extends to Congress and the departments of the Government. . . . When an investigation of the Standard contracts began the law firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft notified the Chief of Finance of the Air Service that they had been retained by Mitsui & Company. . . . A few days after this letter was written Abraham F. Myers was given general supervision of all air-fraud cases. Shortly thereafter this young man notified the Air Service that no further information was to be given any person connected with the Department of Justice except through him. A few days later I established by conclusive evidence that the said Myers was placed in this key position through the influence of George W. Wickersham. Since that time the investigation of the Air Service had been blocked. . . .

Aside from the aggressive and open obstructions of Mr. Myers, I have reported to you the name of a high government official who is deeply involved and has been sufficiently powerful to seriously impede further investigation. Just at the time when we were closing in on these crooks and were in a position to close up the main features of the investigation, my only assistant, who had rendered a most valuable service in connection with the Bosch Magneto Company, spruce production contracts, Japanese activities and other matters, was suspended, for which, notwithstanding persistent inquiry, no reasons have ever been given. . . .

It is no longer a question of fidelity to party. Both political parties are corrupt,

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and both are controlled by the same interests. The situation is one of serious concern. When the law ceases to function for any cause, just so far the Government is overthrown. After endeavoring for months to get the obstructions to my investigations removed, and without success, I have determined to submit this memorandum as my last effort within the Department. Unless the recommendations in my former reports are acted upon and the situation is immediately cleared up I shall without further notice transmit a copy of this memorandum to Congress, lay it before the proper grand juries, The American Legion and other patriotic organizations. At the same time I intend to demand an investigation of the Department of Justice and shall volunteer my services to Congress for that purpose.

The foregoing memorandum brought no action, and on April 6, 1922, Mr. Scaife turned in his resignation and laid his case before Representative Roy O. Woodruff of Michigan—which tactics were highly productive of action, as we shall see.

The second disillusioned special agent of the Department of Justice was W. O. Watts. Watts went to the Philippines in 1898 as a seventeen-year-old private in the First Tennessee Infantry. Discharged as a corporal before his nineteenth birthday, he entered the government civil service in the Islands and served there, in Japan and in the United States until 1912 in various capacities of responsibility. He re-entered the Army immediately after the declaration of war in 1917 and served in France more than a year, becoming a major.

Returning to the United States in August, 1919, Major Watts became executive officer of the Surplus Property Division of the Quartermaster Corps. He protested against the irregular disposal of property by which the Government was losing millions and was admonished against "digging up mares' nests." He continued to protest and in June, 1920, was transferred to the textile, clothing and equipage branch. He was warned against making further "trouble" if he wanted to retain his commission and told he could have a permanent majority in the Regular service if he would be "good." But Watts had his own notions of how to be "good." He found more irregularities in the textile branch and brought about an official investigation which, though glaring irregularities were disclosed, resulted in a whitewash. On September 30, 1920, Major Watts was discharged from the Army.

It would have been an easy matter for him to have formed a company, as so many former officers and government employees did, trafficked in Army supplies, and by perfectly legal means made a fortune. He chose, however, to help the Graham committee with its fraud investigation and early in 1921 served without pay with the Department of Justice. Largely due to his efforts, the \$40,000,000-to-\$150,000,000 United States Harness Company contracts were brought to the attention of the department and voided for fraud by the President.

In April of 1921 Representative Graham and six other Republican and five Democratic members of the select committee sent a letter urging Secretary Weeks to reinstate Major Watts in the Army. The members praised his service with the committee, declar-



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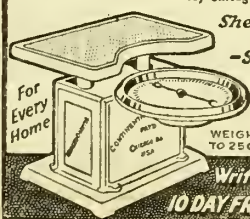
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ing, "He is an efficient, honest, capable man and was removed from his rank entirely on account of his objections to questionable transactions in the surplus property and sales division of the War Department and because he did not submit to the same."

This testimony seems to have impressed the Secretary of War, for when Mr. Watts, accompanied by a representative of the Department of Justice, visited the War Department, Mr. Weeks agreed to reinstate Watts in the department. The understanding was that he was to continue work with the Department of Justice on the United States Harness case, which was then taking shape. Before Watts and the Attorney General's representative left the War Department building, however, Mr. Weeks, impressed in another direction, revoked the reinstatement. The Department of Justice endeavored to obtain a reconsideration of the case, attempting to point out that the Secretary had acted on misinformation, but with no success. Watts remained where a powerful army clique means to keep him.

This harsh treatment of an officer who, according to a letter Representative Graham wrote the Attorney General in another connection, "by his unsupported efforts saved the national Treasury millions of dollars," contrasts strangely with the Secretary of War's decision with reference to Lt. Col. Linwood E. Hanson. Watts turned up the harness case and due almost entirely to his efforts the President annulled the company's contracts for fraud. Colonel Hanson was detailed to carry out the President's commands. In this connection he was charged on sworn testimony with expressing regret over the President's action and scheming to prevent the effective execution of the White House order. Mr. Weeks exonerated Colonel Hanson.

The Secretary's action did not, however, interfere with the work Mr. Watts was doing without pay for the Department of Justice, and in July the Department decided to give Watts a small salary. Watts was not long reaching the conclusion that matters were not taking a proper course in the Department of Justice. The tedious delays in prosecutions seemed to him without excuse. On February 18, 1922, by request he made a lengthy report of his observations to William J. Burns, chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the department, an excerpt of which appears in the *Congressional Record*.

On March 11th E. C. Steward, chief auditor of the War Department contract audit section, addressed a memorandum to his superior calling attention to inaction on the Philips and Stephens lumber contract, alleging that the audit showed the Government had been swindled out of \$1,854,076 as shown by the final audit which had been completed September 8, 1921. Of 15,000 that had been audited, Mr. Steward asserted, "The contract in question is one which for criminal ingenuity is surpassed by none." He suggested that something be done to promote action by the Department of Justice, to whose agents the facts had been "explained in detail" months ago. Why, then, no prosecution? Let us turn to Mr. Watts's report to Mr. Burns:

About the middle of September, 1921, the Secretary of War referred to the Department of Justice the War Department's report on lumber contract with Philips &

Stephens, showing alleged irregularities exceeding \$1,800,000. This contract had been under investigation by the department for some time by Agents Borchardt and Ward, under the jurisdiction of Attorney Ramsay, so Mr. Lenihan informed me. Mr. Lenihan manipulated matters so as to get this case assigned to him, together with Agents Borchardt and Ward. Within a few days after the lumber case had been assigned to Mr. Lenihan, Mr. Philips, of Philips & Stephens, the contractors, called on Mr. Lenihan. Mr. Philips introduced himself to Mr. Lenihan as of Philips & Stephens, lumber contractors. He then proceeded to state that he had just come from the Attorney General, with whom he said he was arranging appointment of Federal judges in his district. He said he was the leader of the Republican party in his district, and that the Negro attorney (Anderson) claiming local leadership had no status as a political leader. He went on to state that President Harding had sent for him as the accredited party leader and discussed with him the local political situation and patronage.

After an animated discussion of politics and public policies, Mr. Philips impressed upon Mr. Lenihan his virtues and importance as a party leader. He said to Mr. Lenihan, in effect: "You are in charge of the lumber case concerning Philips & Stephens. I want to say that there is nothing to this case and to get permission to destroy a lot of old records which are in the way; that Mr. Borchardt has been going over these papers for some time, and I want to close up the case." Mr. Lenihan said that he did have charge of the case; that he had not had time to analyze it, but would go into it at once, and would see Mr. Philips at a later date.

When this case was assigned to Mr. Lenihan I informed him that I could give him some information of value and put him in touch with a certain party (naming the man) who claimed to have extremely important information or access to such, pertaining to the lumber contract. Mr. Lenihan ignored this proffer of assistance and has never indicated to me a desire to obtain this information although I subsequently repeated my previous offer and called his attention to the fact that the statute of limitation would soon expire, as the contract was dated February 26, 1919. On January 11 a representative of the War Department made inquiry relative to the status of the 'lumber case and as to when the War Department may expect formal action against the principals involved.

"Mr. Lenihan" is James J. Lenihan, Department of Justice attorney, War Frauds Section. Mr. Watts continues:

At the time of Mr. Philips's visit Mr. Lenihan expressed his views very freely to me regarding the inadvisability of the administration proceeding against the war contractors generally. As to do so, he contended, would upset business conditions and was contrary to good policy. He held the view that these alleged frauds had been committed during the stress of war and were a matter of past history which should be generally left alone. From my observation of Mr. Lenihan's work this attitude has been found to almost inherently characterize his action on all War Department matters.

He has stated to me that he was not interested in keeping his job in the Department of Justice for any great length of time, but would play the game for all it was worth while here with Frank Hogan (Washington lawyer, attorney for United States Harness Company) and other men of influence and power, who would be of use to him in the future. Mr. Hogan was



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and has been unquestionably oversolicitous in cultivating the friendship and association of Mr. Lenihan almost from the beginning of the latter attorney's association with the harness case.

So much for some of the conditions which had disillusioned Investigator Watts. Rumblings of the gathering storm in Congress were already heard. Watts packed his brief case and called on Representative Royal C. Johnson of South Dakota.

We have come down now to the period when the whispered report was all over Washington that the prosecution of war frauds was something to be settled out of court, that—to employ the thought Mr. Watts attributes to Attorney Lenihan—prosecutions would “upset business conditions,” would be “contrary to good policy” and generally “inadvisable.” These reports reached Congress, but found most of the statesmen there very busy with the tariff and other matters. Even some of the staunch Republicans, who before their party had come into power had taken the lead, on the Graham committee and elsewhere, in unearthing scandals and demanding their prosecution, were peculiarly mute.

Royal C. Johnson and Roy O. Woodruff, both Republicans, both World War veterans, and the latter in addition a Spanish War veteran, were not among this number. Johnson had served on the Graham committee and intended to see the thing through. On April 7th he led off with an amendment to the Department of Justice appropriation bill to give the Attorney General \$500,000 to prosecute war cases. The amendment was opposed by Representative Husted of New York, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and his arguments are enlightening. “The Department of Justice has not asked for this item,” he declared. “It does not need an additional dollar for this purpose and if this money is appropriated it simply adds \$500,000 which we have to raise by taxation and which the Department could put to no good purpose.” The resolution was defeated.

On April 11th, after studious preparation, Representatives Johnson and Woodruff launched their broadside. They spoke for three hours, and bringing to bear a volume of evidence to support their contention, assailed the Department of Justice, challenging the assertion that sufficiently energetic steps were being taken adequately to protect the public interests by the prosecution of civil or criminal suits arising from war transactions. They produced copies of official records in case after case where fraud had been officially charged and evidence against the accused had been assembled in great detail only to lie idle in the files while no move was made toward prosecution. Among a great many others Mr. Woodruff gave the particulars in the Lincoln Motor Company case, exhibiting copies of the official audit which showed “erroneous, wrongful and unlawful” payments to this firm totaling \$9,188,561. He concluded with this statement:

This case had been turned over to the Department of Justice and by it referred to the district attorney at Detroit. We find the policy pursued in the past in some other cases now being pursued by the Department of Justice in the Lincoln Motor case. This case has been taken out of the hands of the district attorney at Detroit and has been returned to the department

here. There is to be another hearing given attorneys for the receivers here tomorrow. Inasmuch as an unbiased government audit, conducted by men who have no interest in this case whatsoever, has shown this indebtedness to the Government, and inasmuch as hearings and rehearings have already been granted, I wish to inform the House that if history repeats itself in the case of the Lincoln Motor Company, and the Attorney General does not look fully to the interests of the Government and allow the courts to determine to what extent this company is indebted to this Government, I shall consider him guilty of misfeasance in office and shall move his impeachment upon those grounds.

Representatives Woodruff and Johnson jointly introduced a resolution calling for an investigation by the House of all war contracts and expenditures of the Departments of Justice, War and Navy and the office of the Alien Property Custodian, and of “prosecutions or lack of prosecutions” in such cases.

The day's work in Congress had a bombshell effect which the men responsible did not permit to subside. They followed up their first speeches with others in like vein, producing proof from official records which told its own story. Senator Caraway of Arkansas opened up in the Senate, with the general result that during April and May Mr. Daugherty experienced some fairly trying moments. Such a rock-ribbed Republican journal as the New York Tribune declared it was time for the Attorney General to resign.

The principal developments of the Woodruff-Johnson revelations will be clearer if considered separately.

First is the sweeping resolution of investigation, which, being a shaft aimed at the Administration, was foredoomed to defeat, but the means adopted to cause its defeat are worthy of passing note. The resolution went to the rules committee, which reported it out on May 3d for consideration on the floor. This might involve a roll-call vote, which many desired to avoid; roll calls place people on record. Accordingly Chairman Campbell (Kansas) of the rules committee adopted the tactics of pocket veto. He declined to present the resolution to the House for consideration. On May 26th Representative Johnson attempted to bring the resolution to the floor. The speaker ruled against him. Mr. Johnson appealed the decision. The speaker was sustained 149 to 114. The resolution remained in the pocket of Chairman Campbell. Five days later the House hastily adjourned to prevent another attempt to bring the resolution out in the daylight, and then the Rules Committee ended the incident by rescinding its vote of approval.

The second development we note occurred on April 24th, when W. O. Watts received a letter discharging him for “disloyalty to the Department of Justice.” Mr. Daugherty, who directed Watts's dismissal but did not write him the letter, is said to have criticized this unfortunate choice of language. “Disloyalty,” indeed, implies conduct which is hard to reconcile with a record like Watts's, who in season and out has fought for the public's interests and who “by his unsupported efforts saved the national Treasury millions of dollars.” In Washington the other day a person of some local prominence drew the writer's attention to a man in a battered winter suit trudging the hot

length of Pennsylvania Avenue under the September sun.

"See that fellow," he said. "Well, the chances are he's walking because he doesn't care to spend the carfare. He's that hard up, but if he wanted to he could possess himself of a roll before sundown that would choke the New York subway. All he'd have to do would be to go and tell certain people he was willing to quit talking."

The man was Watts. He's out of a job, and my companion's comment is not a reckless exaggeration of his financial situation. But Watts is still fighting. Discharge from the Army, dismissal from the Department of Justice, threats (high accomplished) of financial ruin and physical violence, attempted bribery, persecution, great disappointments—we should say these are not exactly a fitting reward for a man who has served his country as Watts has served. There are others who think the same. Perhaps we have not heard the last of Watts and his case.

The third development concerns Mr. Daugherty, his attitude and his actions in the matter. His attitude has been one of calm. Some men get rattled under fire, but not Daugherty. Public life has never been a bed of roses for him. He has weathered storms before and doubtless has never questioned his ability to weather this one. He appears to have done so, for the time being, but at the price of what his Congressional adversaries claim to be a victory for them. Mr. Daugherty said little, at first, beyond a few casual disparaging remarks directed against Scaife and Watts and an intimation that Messrs. Woodruff and Johnson were being used as tools in some dark conspiracy to enable war grafters to evade justice.

"The real people behind this movement, aside from the partisans interested, have not shown their hands or their heads," he said. "Their activities are well known and their purposes well known. In due course it will be revealed."

The promised revelation is still to come, though in a joint letter Representatives Woodruff and Johnson invited the Attorney General to make his meaning clearer, and volunteered their services toward the frustration of any such plot as he intimated. The Congressmen's invitation was not accepted, but Department of Justice agents, it is charged, were set upon their trails and began taking an assiduous interest in their correspondence.

On May 9th the President sent to Congress a letter from the Attorney General in which Mr. Daugherty stated, "I have not been able to realize the ideal I have had in mind of an adequately equipped separate division" for handling war contract cases, and suggested that "the work can be greatly accelerated" by a special appropriation of \$500,000. The appropriation was granted.

Congressman Johnson's friends called this a victory on Mr. Johnson's own terms, citing the fact that on April 7th he had moved to increase the Attorney General's budget by precisely that amount and for precisely the same purpose, but was blocked when Representative Husted, an administration leader, said the Attorney General didn't need another dollar. Both Mr. Johnson and Mr. Woodruff believe their startling disclosures had something to do with the Attorney General's sudden appreciation of the fact that an organization

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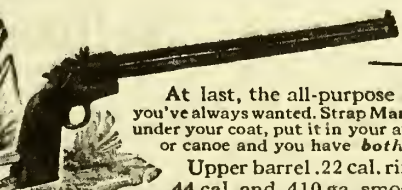

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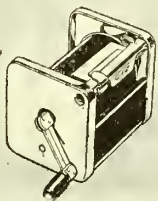
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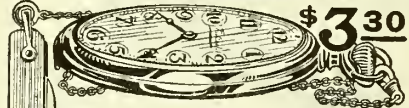


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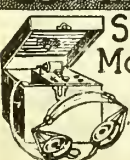
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of eleven men was not his "ideal" of a war-fraud prosecuting organization. It must be confessed that they make out a fairly plausible case. The facts are that three times since he came into office the Attorney General asked money from Congress without interceding in favor of his unrealized ideal. In April he permitted a \$500,000 appropriation to be voted down. Then came the disclosure; and in May the Attorney General went personally to Congress to request a half-million dollars.

Mr. Daugherty told Congress he would enlist the best legal talent obtainable in his new drive on war frauds. He said he did not know how long the \$500,000 would last. He intimated it might be spent in six months but said he would guarantee it would turn a profit on the investment in the matter of recoveries.

In July the War Transactions Section of the Department of Justice was announced as a going concern with a personnel of more than fifty people working on three hundred cases. The section comprises five subdivisions, as follows:

Aviation, handling cases growing out of aircraft production contracts, etc., in charge of Meyer Steinbrink, a widely-known New York attorney who assisted Charles E. Hughes in his Air Service investigation in 1918.

Camps and Cantonments, in charge of Roscoe C. McCulloch, former Congressman from Ohio.

Quartermaster Corps, in charge of C. Frank Reavis of Nebraska, who resigned his seat in the House to join the Department.

Ordinance and Foreign Expenditures, in charge of Frank C. Anderson, former Red Cross Commissioner to Roumania and former Republican candidate for governor of Virginia.

Miscellaneous cases, in charge of the advisory council, consisting of Former Senator Charles S. Thomas of Colorado, whose investigation of air contracts preceded that of Mr. Hughes, T. M. Bigger and Charles Kerr, the two latter former judges.

The advisory council has general supervision over the activities of the entire section. A board of administration and review, composed of the Attorney General and six special assistants, is also provided. A system has been devised so that every decision with reference to the prosecution of a criminal case, the bringing of a civil suit, or the discontinuance of a case, may not be taken by any individual in the Department, including the Attorney General himself, but by a conference including the heads of the foregoing subdivisions and other legal talent.

In his letter of May 9th to the President Mr. Daugherty said two large cases were practically ready to present to the grand jury. It is to be supposed that these are the Philips & Stevens lumber case and the Old Hickory powder plant case, in which a total of thirteen indictments have been voted. It may be noted that the Philips & Stephens case is one Mr. Watts cited in his memorandum to William J. Burns and one which Representative Woodruff presented in some detail in his first speech inquiring caustically the reason for delay of prosecution. The Old Hickory case is one Mr. Watts brought before the Graham Committee in December, 1920, and later worked up as an agent for the Department of Justice.

One of the three hundred cases now

before the new War Transactions Section concerns the salmon episode mentioned in the first of these articles. The Congressional investigators found evidence that decomposed fish was knowingly packed for sale to the Army and that when the rotten condition of the fish was discovered by the Bureau of Chemistry, Quartermaster General Rogers authorized the payment of a rebate of \$660,172 to the canners in order to spare them any "serious financial embarrassment." In unmeasured terms the report of the Graham committee condemns this transaction, saying:

We condemn the War Department for failing to take steps to procure the prosecution of those responsible for selling to the Government rotten fish, and especially we condemn those canners who were guilty of supplying poisonous food for the use of our soldiers as greater enemies to our country than the enemies against whom our soldiers were fighting.

The committee recommended the Department of Justice take steps to recover the money paid the companies through War Department concessions and the criminal prosecution of canners who sold or tried to sell unfit salmon to the Army. That was nineteen months ago. Among the evidence at that time in the hands of or available to the Department of Justice was the following official report dated October 28, 1918, on the salmon canning situation on the west coast:

Apex Fish Co., Anacortes, Wash.; Booth Fisheries Co., Anacortes, Wash.; Cascade Packing Co., Anacortes, Wash.; Salina Fisheries Co., Anacortes, Wash.; Pacific-American Fisheries Co., Bellingham, Wash.; American Packing Co., Everett, Wash.; Everett Packing Co., Everett, Wash.

It was found that the salmon canned at these places were caught on the feeding grounds, some 105 miles distant, and, while full of feed, were transported by boat to the canneries without icing. All but two of the canneries were following this method. The Everett Packing Co. transported its fish under ice and the Apex Fish Co. cleaned the fish before transporting. The Booth, Cascade and Salina companies made no attempt to sort out decomposed fish and were canning much of a very questionable quality. The names of these canners packing poor fish were immediately given the Depot Quartermaster at Seattle, together with the names of the Alaska canneries which were packing fish of similar quality. Subsequent inspection disclosed no improvement in conditions.

Late in October inspections were made of: Blaine Canning Co., Blaine, Wash.; West Coast Canning Co., Blaine, Wash. It was reported that the fish were caught and transported from Vancouver Island and were sometimes out of the water six or seven days before canning. The West Coast cannery was found canning decomposed fish and information that the Blaine Co. had canned bad fish was secured.

In the light of this evidence these salmon companies, if guilty, certainly should be obliged to face the music; if innocent they should receive the vindication which obviously is their due. The public has waited four years for action in this particular matter, which ought to be about long enough.

Speculation as to the results to be anticipated by the new order of things would be premature at this time. Suffice it to say that a great change of atmosphere may be noticed in Washing-

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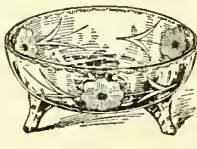
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ton. The rumors that everything is fixed up and that war fraud prosecutions are "inadvisable" have ceased. On the whole what the Attorney General has done has created a pleasing impression, but not a great deal more than that. The attitude is one of gratification over what appears to be a good start, but of suspended judgment when it comes to anticipating final results. The invisible government may be laying low for the moment, but it is not out of business. Its resources are not exhausted. It still has a few aces in its sleeves. The suspected and accused are discomfited, it is plain, but they are not without hope. They know those aces are there.

What the future holds no man can tell. This, however, is certain. The present activity, such as it is, did not come as a species of natural phenomena. It was forced by public opinion, by public opinion informed and aroused principally by two government employees who sacrificed their jobs and by two members of Congress who risked their political futures to do what they did. The most accessible ace up the sleeve of those who are trying to prevent prosecutions is public apathy—the hope that the pursuit of war swindlers will be a nine-days' wonder and that then public interest will flit to something else.

Whether or not this ace will in the end take the trick the public alone can answer. The public started this thing. It must see it through—if it goes through. If public opinion demands and continues to demand the punishment of war grafters it will get it, but it will get it on no other conditions whatsoever.

Relics of the A. E. F.

(Continued from page 9)

ous, more scattered and ten times more interesting is that detachment of civilians left behind when the A. E. F. went home. It is strewn from the channel to the Pyrenees and made up of the men who, formally or informally, were demobilized in France or who, having sailed joyously home in a heavy-laden transport, took one look at their dusty, wineless, unromantic home towns and began saving up the passage money back to France. These are, for the most part, the stranded cockles which the tide of war lifted from farms and villages in America, swept across the world and then, receding, left there for better or for worse. There are thousands of them—just how many no one knows—not the War Department, certainly, not the American Embassy in France, not even the Préfecture of Police at Paris. Of the many I have encountered, let me describe four in the notion that a history of any chance four will give the best idea of the stuff of which this strange colony is made.

The first had been a milliner on New York's Fifth Avenue before the war. The draft picked him up in a sleepy little New Jersey village where his brother was priest of the small, snow-white wooden church. In time they made a sergeant of him and he was one of a ragged handful of men who, in October, 1918, were moving on St. Juvin, not far from Grand-Pré, when a shell burst too close and, with a hole

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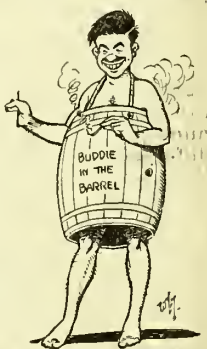
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They'll have me and my case at the Weekly booths. Instead of poking a gat toward Jerry, you hand \$1.50 to one of Louisiana's beauties—mademoiselle from New Orleans. In le guerre there was plenty of souves to go around, but me and my smoke case will be limited to 2,000. Get your order in early—only one souvenir to 100 men. The setback is \$1.50.

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Don't forget to pay a visit to these booths—tents 'en everything, just like the old topper's headquarters. But you go right in and look things over—and come out without a detail. There's "Action Pictures"—a collection of hand-colored war photographs—the most famous ever made. These are the real stuff, as you lived it—scenes right up there where everything was served hot. Copies of the Ren-Miel painting, "America," will be sold, also, by Buddy's staff of Auxiliary members. And if you're planning to present a year's subscription to Buddy to some friend, the Circulation Bird will be there to pluck the greenbacks. So long—see you down there on the levee!

in his skull and one shoulder blown away, he was left for dead on the field.

It was the burial squad that discovered, probably none too soon, that a little mistake had been made. Then followed much toting on a stretcher, much lifting in and out of dressing stations, in and out of ambulances, in and out of trains, and finally an operation or so in the old town by the coast where Anne of Brittany was wooed and won by France. Then, ticketed with a sick-and-wounded card as voluminous as "Huckleberry Finn," he began the long sea-trip home and the longer, wearier months on a cot in New York.

At last, eight months after the Armistice, the army turned him loose and there he was—or most of him—back on Fifth Avenue amid the ribbons and aigrettes, with the wives and daughters of all the men who had prospered during the war coming gaily in to buy. He was an incongruous figure in that smart and dainty shop, with that deep trench beginning just above one eye and disappearing at last in the thicket of his hair. Some of the women hovered around him, all abuzz with questions as to how he had been wounded and whether it was terrifying to go over the top and all that. Others winced and turned away. He didn't enjoy either kind. He didn't like being reminded of the fields near St. Juvin. He developed gradually a yearning to be in a country where a wounded man was so every-day a sight that people would not think to turn and look. That wish was the road that led to France.

So you will find him in Paris now. He is married to an uncommonly handsome French girl who had two beautiful brown eyes and a hat shop in the Rue de Rivoli. They live around the corner in the remains of a fine old house that was a palace in the days when there were dukes and the like in France. There he directs the making of hats for America. They reach in time the self-same Fifth Avenue heads that used to turn and look at him, but he does not have to see them. He has a daughter. His memories of the war are vague—so vague that while he recalls that his divisional insignia was a streak of white lightning on a colored background, he can't for the life of him remember its number. Indeed, he has a cheerful indifference to that division and its glory that would rather shock the general who commanded it.

The second portrait in this gallery of four was an old Regular Army sergeant who sailed to France in the First Engineers, that doughty unit of the First Division which was forever being pushed into the breach when the powers that were ran short of Infantry. After the Armistice, bent on remaining in France, he pulled effectively some of those Regular Army wires which still dangled in plain sight in the A. E. F. He had a reason for wanting to remain in France. The reason was slim and olive-skinned and came from Amiens. They were married in Paris, and they live now in the battered remains of Fère-en-Tardenois, because his job is that of caretaker of the little American cemetery—the one where Joyce Kilmer lies—which was dug on the hill above the Ourcq for the men who fought their way across that little stream one furnace-hot midsummer day in 1918.

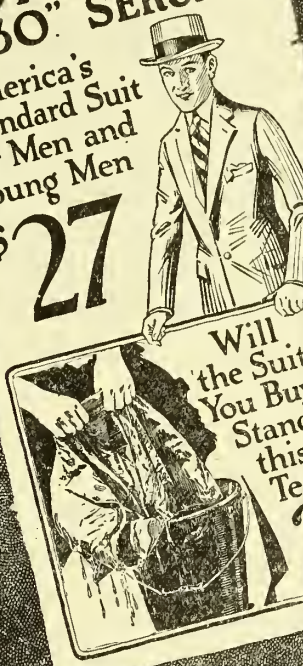
You can see him there any afternoon, but somehow his eyes seem to look further than the Ourcq. They seem to

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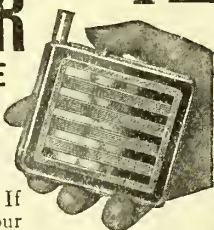
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be looking as far as his old hangout on the waterfront at San Francisco, seem to see the smelly ships of the Matson line come wheezing in out of the mysterious East. And there is another indication that he is not minded to grow old in France. You will find it in the name of his small daughter now playing about the garden in Fère-en-Tardenois. Her name is not Adèle. No, indeed. Her name is Della.

The third figure in this gallery I encountered one hot afternoon when I was cutting across an ancient and aromatic farmyard in the valley of the Aisne. In addition to many chickens, a few cows and one disapproving goat, there were in the farmyard four dogs, all singularly unamiable and anti-American in appearance. So I thought it best to ask permission before attempting to scale the wall which would lead to the château ruins beyond. A tattered, dejected-looking farm-hand, with a four-weeks' beard on his jowls, was languidly sawing wood in the shadow of the granary. I asked permission of him in my most mannerly French. He started to answer in kind, then stopped short, eyed me quizzically and said, "You don't have to spiel that stuff to me. I'm an American."

"Where from?"

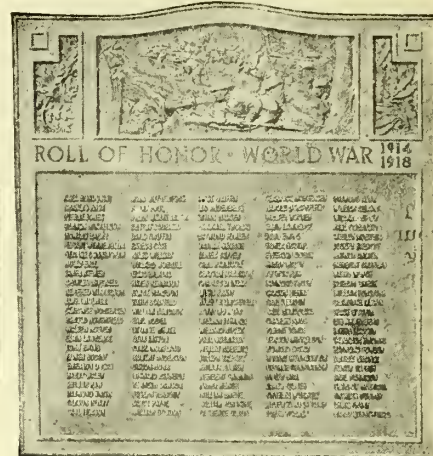
"Pittsburgh."

"For the love of Mike, how did you land here?"

"Oh, the Army sort of went off and left me."

Later that evening, when I ran into him at the buvette in the next village, he grew incautious and autobiographical over his cognac. He had stuck to his outfit, it seems, until after the Armistice and then, sick of his top sergeant and of the very sound of reveille, he had exploded one night and gone AWOL. When, after two weeks of oblivion, he woke up to the ugly prospect of facing the M.P.'s, he bartered his watch for a measly suit of French clothes and faded silently into the floating population. He eked out a casual existence by odd jobs, some of them, one gathered, very odd indeed. He was forever haunted by the legend that the Army was possessed of a neat list of all its missing children and that sooner or later its long arm would reach out and collar him. Once, in a fit of intolerable homesickness, he bummed his way as far as Cherbourg and tried to stow himself away in the bowels of a liner bound for New York, but he was nabbed aboard the tender and chased ashore.

Then one night in Paris, when he was peacefully engaged in peddling opium around the lesser drinking places on Montmartre, a quiet, mouselike girl for whom he was affably buying a drink espied all of a sudden a faithless retired lover of hers pass by. She seized this favorable occasion to stick a knife in the passerby's ribs. Then she fainted. There was a hubbub of accusations, a scuffle of running feet in the street outside, calls for the gendarmes and a manifest disposition to arrest all present on the general suspicion (probably justified) that they were all a bad lot. My friend—the man without a country—had visions of police court, some embarrassing questions and a long, long trail winding to Fort Leavenworth. He stepped quietly through an open window, hurried through a crazy maze of narrow, night-mantled streets, reached the Gare du Nord, exchanged the con-



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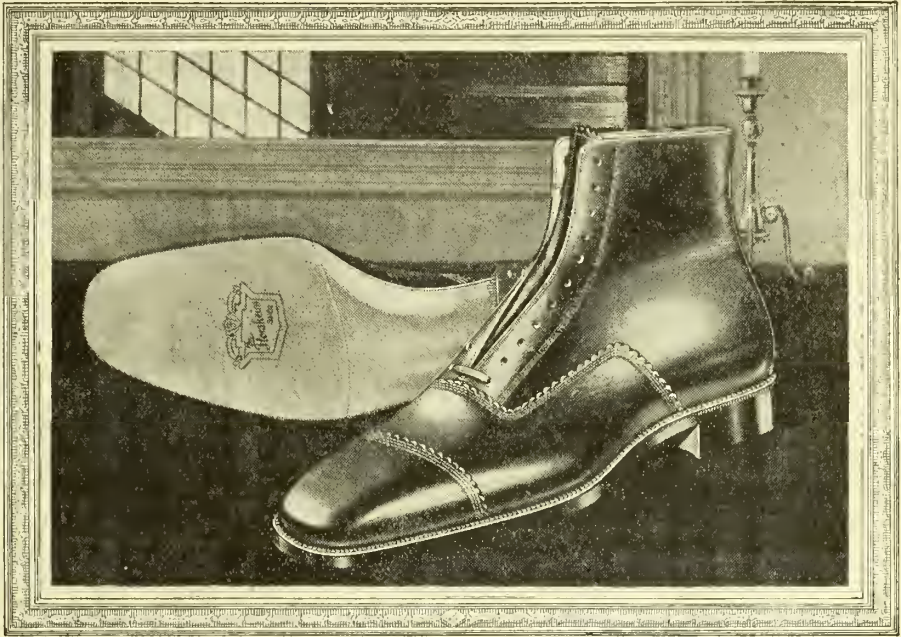
Legion Post:

tents of his pockets for mileage and next morning found himself walking along a road outside Soissons and wondering what farmer would give him a breakfast's worth of work. By the time I caught up with him he had, in eighteen months, progressed about thirty kilometers on the Road to Nowhere in Particular.

The fourth was a woman in black I found one evening at sundown, walking along the path through the American graves at Thiaucourt—an American woman from St. Louis who is adrift now in Europe but who keeps coming back to this scrubby little town “north-west of Toul.” The casual passerby would regard it as the last place in the world where one would willingly seek refuge, but it was on the edge of Thiaucourt that her husband was killed and buried. He had been a machine-gun captain in the 89th Division, and a shell ended him during those unspectacular days of unrecorded firing that followed the easier and more dashing advance which freed St. Mihiel. Now, in the spring and in the fall, you will find his widow living with the Sisters of the Good Doctrine, who have a convent there in Thiaucourt. She is a cheerful, friendly, hospitable soul, who plays unofficial hostess to the American mothers that sometimes make the weary pilgrimage to the little cemetery outside the town. She can tell each mother where her son lies buried and, as like as not, where he fell. She has trudged afoot over every kilometer of ground that marked the path of her husband's division across France. “We jumped off here,” she will say, standing on a little slope of ground and pointing across the valley, “and by ten o'clock that morning we were in the wood there on the left.” By “we,” she means the 89th.

Well, there are four portraits for you. Of such are the traces of the Army That Was—these and the monuments. For there are monuments—funny, rather ugly and quite unpretentious little stones strewn over the battlefields. Dignified by authority but still quite recognizable, the same curious human impulse which left thousands upon thousands of American names and initials and addresses carved on barracks and billets and château walls in France led certain of the Regular Army Divisions to mark their French paths with graven stones. Such mementos of the First, Second and Fifth, for instance, suitably marked and telling all about it, dot the fields and roadsides between Sainte Ménéhoule and Pont-à-Mousson. They are a little puzzling to the farmers who plough around them. They are even a little puzzling to the returning soldier who, with the passing of the years, has begun to forget the divisional lines and remembers only that Americans, undistinguished and undistinguishable, once passed that way.

Why, even the Y.M.C.A. is putting up its little memorials. This summer has seen the unveiling of tablets in the Savoy, carved inscriptions at Aix-les-Bains, at Chambéry and at Chamonix in the glistening French Alps. These tell the tale that the lovely spots (where now wealthy American women come waddling to have the gout and rheumatism steamed and soaked out of them) were once given over as playgrounds for American doughboys on leave.



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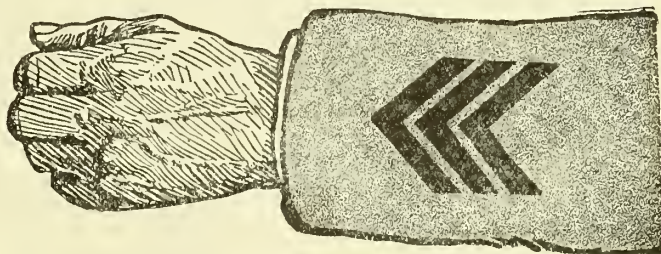
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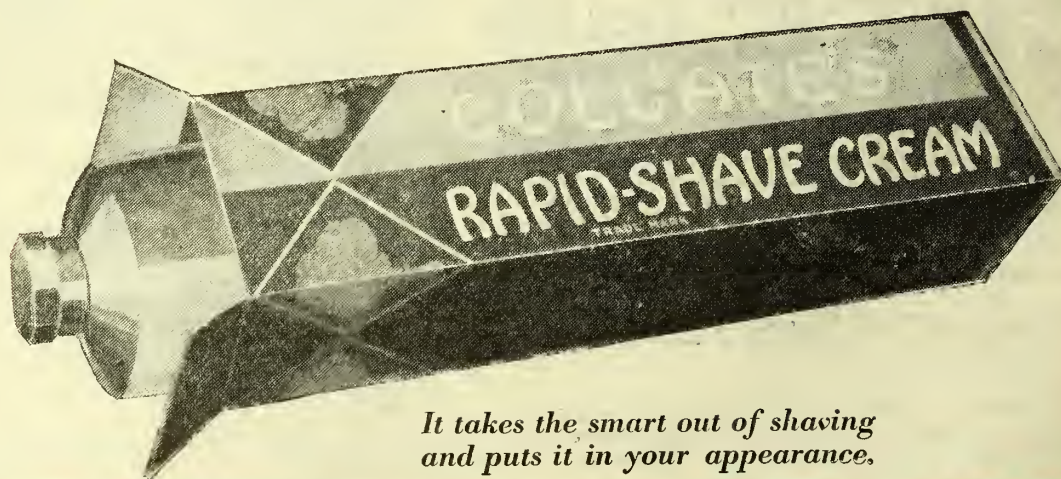
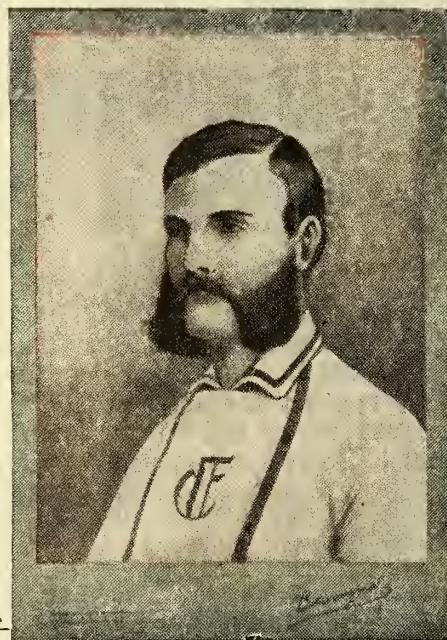
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